

Pit union power battle likely as Daly prepares to stand down

By Paul Ronnidge, Labour Editor

A new political power struggle is about to break out in the National Union of Mineworkers over the succession to Mr Lawrence Daly, the union's Labour-loyalist general secretary.

Mr Daly, aged 58, has indicated that he wishes to step down because of ill-health and he is expected to retire next Spring. His proposal will be discussed by the union's national executive in two days' time, and an election is likely to be ordered before Christmas.

The timing of Mr Daly's departure makes it almost certain that Mr Peter Heathfield, the secretary of the Derbyshire miners and a consistent left-winger, will be elected to succeed him. His rival is expected to be Mr Raymond Chadburn, president of the traditionally moderate Nottinghamshire miners, who came third in the race when Mr Arthur Scargill won the NUM presidency with a landslide majority.

Confidential talks have taken place among miners' leaders about a successor to Mr Daly, who was an outstanding figure in the pit strikes of 1972 and 1974. His decision to go well before his 60th birthday in October 20, 1984, is evidently designed to secure the succession for the left.

Mr Heathfield, aged 54, would be barred from standing for the post if Mr Daly stayed until he was 60, because he would then be aged 55 and therefore ineligible under union rules to run for any full-time office.

During his decade as leader of the Derbyshire miners, Mr Heathfield has established himself as a forceful and articulate militant, a supporter - but not uncritical - of Mr Scargill and the policies of the hard left on the NUM executive. He regularly votes the same way as the communists on that body.

In the forthcoming contest, he is expected to face a

challenge from Mr Chadburn, aged 45, who disappointed his political backers by his indecision over whether to stand against Mr Scargill for the national presidency in 1981 and who eventually took only 9 per cent of the votes cast.

The runner-up in that election, Mr Trevor Bell, secretary of the Colliery Officials and Staff, the national white-collar section of the union, won 17 per cent of the vote, but he is now too old to compete for Mr Daly's job.

A December poll for the general secretaryship is also favoured by the NUM left because it will focus rank-and-file attention on the issue of accelerated pit closures - an issue which has prompted the calling on an emergency union executive in Sheffield tomorrow.

The National Coal Board yesterday announced its intention to close down Cronton colliery, Merseyside, where 570 men are employed.

Five in contest for Labour chief whip

By John Winder

Nominations closed today for the post of chief whip of the parliamentary Labour Party and for that of chairman.

A keen contest is likely for the post of chief whip, with four challengers against Mr Michael Cocks, MP for Bristol South, who has been the party's chief whip since 1976.

The leading contender is Mr John Evans, MP for St Helens North, who has what may be seen as a double advantage in being a member of Labour's national executive committee since last year, and having the cachet of being the supposed preference of Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the party.

Other contenders include Mr Peter Snape, MP for West Bromwich East, reckoned by

Yard loses Falkland contract

A £4m Falklands contract could go abroad because of an unofficial pay dispute involving striking shipyard workers.

Sunderland Shipbuilders, which was given a midnight deadline to agree to take on the work, pulled out of the deal yesterday after employees refused to end a two-week strike.

The most left wing of the candidates known to be in the lists is Mr Martin Flannery, MP for Sheffield Hillsborough.

Nominations also close today for the chairmanship of the parliamentary Labour Party. Mr Jack Dromard, MP for Easington, county Durham, since 1970, has held the post of chairman for two years and is expected to be the only candidate.

Sale room

£15 honeymoon gift sold for £8,640

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

It is rare for a mother to make £8,640 out of her son's honeymoon, but such (less premium commission and value added tax) was the outcome for Mrs Kathy Prosser, of Bexhill-on-Sea, in East Sussex, yesterday.

That was the price realized for a Wedgwood creamware dessert plate, which her son, Mr Andrew Prosser, bought for £15 in an antique shop in the Isle of Wight, where he was honeymooning last year.

He intended it for his bride but gave it to his mother instead. She was not exactly thrilled but she hung it up and it gradually dawned on her that the plate was well painted. Next time she visited London, she showed it to Christie's.

The plate is painted in polychrome, showing Westcotes Castle, in the Isle of

Wight. It is a trial plate made around 1773 after Catherine the Great of Russia had ordered a Wedgwood service decorated with named views. The 952-piece service was made in 1773-74.

Christie's morning sale of fine English pottery and porcelain was well attended with only 3 per cent left unsold and a total of £186,284.

An eighteenth-century Wedgwood copy of the Portland vase sold for £24,840; Josiah Wedgwood

borrowed the Roman cased glass vase, now in the British Museum, around 1785 when the Duchess of Portland, who had bought it from Italy, died.

It is unknown how many copies were made although only about 20 are believed to have survived.

Sotheby's sale of Decorative Arts 1900-1925 in Monaco on

Wednesday will attract strong bidding in spite of the star pieces of Mackintosh furniture being withdrawn from sale. The only Mackintosh piece left in was a black-painted chair made for one William Douglas, who had worked with Mackintosh on the decoration of Houshill.

It doubled expectations to sell for 160,000 French francs (estimate 50,000 to 70,000 FF) or £14,775 to a German buyer.

Castle's contents

● Buyers paid almost £71,000 yesterday at the eighteenth-century Finavon Castle, near Forfar on the first day of a two-day contents auction by Christie's.

The top price, £9,500, was paid by a London dealer for two late regency side tables

and a pair of Regency chairs.

Sotheby's sale of Decorative Arts 1900-1925 in Monaco on

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PLESSEY



EXCITING SCENES AT INVERGORDON

PROTEST MEETINGS AGAINST CUTS. UNPRECEDENTED ACTIONS OF NAVAL RATINGS.

Top: Mr George Hill, a former shipmate of Len Wincott, and his widow Lena leaving for the ceremony. Above: Evening News headlines of 1931 and a 1974 photograph of Mr Wincott.

Navy forgives a mutineer

By Craig Seton

The Navy has finally forgiven an able seaman who helped to organize the Invergordon Mutiny of 1931.

The ashes of Len Wincott, who later became a Communist and moved to the Soviet Union, were dropped overboard from a Royal Navy tender, a mile out of Devonport yesterday.

Hos last wish was that his remains be brought home.

Mr Wincott was 75 when he died in Moscow in January this year. At the ceremony yesterday his Russian wife Lena, a naval chaplain, an officer and several friends, were on the Navy tender.

He was born in Leicester and was an able seaman on board

HMS Norfolk based at Devonport, when ratings organized a strike against a 25 per cent pay cut imposed on the Navy's lower ranks. That meant a reduction from four shillings a day to three, although officers' pay was reduced by only 3 per cent.

The leaders of the mutiny were dismissed. Many were subsequently unable to get other work.

By 1934 Mr Wincott had joined the Communist Party, which suggested that he should work in an international seamen's club in Leningrad. He emigrated and later joined the Russian army, served throughout the siege of Leningrad and

was put into a labour camp in the Stalin era. He later became a writer and actor in Moscow and married in 1964.

Mrs Wincott said yesterday: "In the deep depths of his soul he was an Englishman".

A naval spokesman in Plymouth said yesterday: "We received a request from Mr Wincott's widow. As he was still a British subject and not personal non grata, we saw no reason why we should not assist".

A close friend of Mr Wincott said yesterday that he had attempted to come back to live in England some years ago but had been told it was not possible.

Telecom faces blow to business income

By Bill Johnstone
Electronics Correspondent

A substantial proportion of British Telecom's business traffic and its income would be seriously affected if the Post Office Engineering Union carried out its threat to disrupt international telecommunications.

The union which represents more than half of the employees of British Telecom, is engaged in industrial action in three London international exchanges, protesting about the Government's intention to sell 51 per cent of the corporation to the

private sector beginning in autumn of next year. Since the Government is determined to sell the dispute could easily escalate.

About eight of every ten telephone calls made in Britain are business calls. More than 322 million a year are international and they are growing at about 12 per cent a year. About four million business customers are responsible for most of those calls, and for about 60 per cent of the corporation's profits, despite residential subscribers outnumbering them four to one.

The present industrial action is centred on the three international London exchanges, at

Mondale, Stage Lane and Wood Street, where the signals are routed to the customers.

The international telephone calls, telex, data and television signals use a combination of satellite and cable. The union could step up its action by disrupting any of those services at source since it represents most of the technical and engineering staff in British Telecom.

Many telecommunication signals are carried by satellite and received at the two earth station complexes operated and maintained by British Telecom on Goonhilly, Cornwall and Madley near Hereford. Five

aerials in Goonhilly pick up signals from the Intelsat satellites over the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, plus maritime communications.

Madley's three aerials are pointed toward the Intelsat satellites and the new European Communications Satellite ECS.

At least 90 countries are served by Goonhilly and Madley satellite links, including the United States, Canada, Australia, India, Pakistan and Argentina.

In the last financial year British Telecom International contributed £208m profit to the £365m made by the corporation as a whole.

There are signs, however,

that the Treasury is at last aware of the problem. Otherwise it would hardly have been disclosed after the Chancellor's meeting last week with the Institute of Directors that he was considering a new social security tax. That information may be interpreted as an attempt to stimulate a public debate, and the purpose of such a tax would be to change the climate of thinking on welfare expenditure.

The idea of such a tax would be to make clear to the individual taxpayer how much of his money was going on social welfare. It could be used more easily to finance the health service than social insurance, where the abolition of the contribution principle would cause problems of eligibility.

But whatever the scope of the services to be financed by a social security tax, the principle would be the same. The service or services concerned would be financed solely by this tax.

It would not directly change by one penny the amount of money raised. But because it would relate the level of a particular tax precisely to expenditure on a particular service - the principle of tax hypothecation which the Treasury has traditionally resisted with such vigour - it might encourage a popular desire for economies in that service.

That would be the theory. Whether it would work like that is another matter. If people felt that they were paying too much on social security they might well prefer general income tax to be cut rather than reduce the level of the social services concerned.

That was the finding of a MORI poll in the *Daily Express* yesterday. There was a two to one majority for paying higher taxes rather than spending less on public services. So there is no evidence that, if given the option, the public would make the choice that the Government would want. But at least this line of ministerial thinking shows an awareness of the need to persuade.

Code for student spending

Student unions have been spending money illegally on demonstrations and political causes but government law officers have put down the fault to youthful "enthusiasm".

In an opinion issued yesterday they effectively recommended the Government take no further action on student union funds but laid down a strict code of conduct for the unions, most of which derive their income from the taxpayer through students' grants.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, urged senior academics to cut off union funds if students looked set to break the charity laws. Student unions could spend money only on items directly connected with students and their welfare.

Earlier this year Conservative students complained that Bradford's union had spent large amounts on transporting students to political demonstrations. Ministers talked privately of prosecuting Bradford and taking general steps to control student unions.

But in a covering note to the opinion, Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor General, described the "improper expenditure" to enthusiasm rather than any intention deliberately to break the rules.

Death inquiry

Mrs Cynthia Boishaw, aged 50, a divorcee, who was found asphyxiated in the bath at her home in Heswall, Merseyside, on Sunday, could have been murdered after entertaining a male friend, Wirral police said yesterday.

Rose opening

The Tudor warship Mary Rose will be officially opened to the public today - exactly 12 months after being raised from the Solent. The ship is in dry dock at Portsmouth.

Back in gear

Work at Ford's Halewood car plant will be back to normal today after drivers from the delivery firm, Silcock and Colling voted to end a six-week stoppage.

Gambler shot

Two gunmen picked out and shot dead a man among customers in a betting shop in Newry, co Down, yesterday. Shots were fired as they escaped.

Correction

British Midland Airways recently purchased a controlling interest in the Scottish airline Loganair, not Air Ecosse, as stated on October 6.

This is what Sir John Hoskyns seemed to ignore in his recent lecture, *Conservatism is Not Enough*. He declared roundly that "all-embracing welfare provision

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Breeder sues vets for £100,000 over herpes that killed three horses

By Kenneth Prendergast

A form of equine herpes which killed nine horses on a Newmarket stud farm could have been controlled but for the alleged negligence of veterinary surgeons, the High Court in London was told yesterday.

In a case that has stirred the headquarters of British racing and breeding, the stud farm of Mrs Merrion Meade was "decimated", her counsel, Mr Edward Cazzett, QC, said.

Mrs Meade, aged 63, of Ballintober stud at Carlton, near Newmarket, is suing Day and Partners, the oldest veterinary practice in Newmarket, for negligence.

She claims that one of her mares, Tiny Alice, contracted herpes from another horse from a different stud while on their premises.

The mare was returned to her and was allowed to run with the rest of the stock, infecting them, Mrs Meade claims.

Mrs Meade inherited the stud which was founded in co Kildare in 1824, by the second Lord Clanwilliam, and runs it in partnership with her daughter, Miss Breffni Meade.

The herpes virus surfaced in Newmarket in May 1979, but it was not immediately diagnosed as such. It led to the stud being placed in quarantine and the deaths over a period of months of nine of the mares. Mrs Meade is claiming damages in respect of three of the horses, Tiny Alice, Gay Buddy and

Mrs Meade yesterday: "Stud farm decimated"

tiny Alice, Gay Buddy and

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Taxman lost £6m in gold coin fraud QC says

The Inland Revenue was swindled out of £6m in less than three months in a gold fraud, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Six men and a woman "lined their own pockets" by not paying value-added tax on fine gold they imported or melted from coins, Mr Richard du Cann, QC, for the prosecution, said.

"Whatever the costs, they incurred still left them with a fat profit", he said. He alleged that between July and October 1981, the seven traded in gold bullion worth £40m.

By failing to pay the 15 per cent tax on the gold they defrauded the revenue of this country to the tune of just under £6m.

The seven have denied conspiracy to contravene the Finance Act or fraud by evading tax payments.

Mr du Cann said two methods were adopted. In the first, Swiss gold bars were imported into England and sold to dealers. Tax was charged, but never paid.

"They abused a system whereby VAT is not immediately charged on imports, which is available to the honest trader.

Burning ban opposed

Mr John MacGregor, Minister of State at the Department of Agriculture, said he opposed any moves to ban stubble burning by farmers.

The minister, who was in York at the start of a two-day tour of the region, said an urgent inquiry was under way to consider lessons learned this year and he hinted at tougher controls.

Last week an inquest was held in Thirsk, North York-

shire, into deaths related to stubble burning.

He said "Everyone recognises there were particular climate conditions which conspired heavily against the whole business of stubble burning this year. One or two of the worst examples were caused by accidental fires."

He said controlled burning of "underbox" areas lessened the risk of accidental fires.

Insults and sex on cathedral green

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

The consecrated green at Winchester Cathedral has become a haunt of glue-sniffers and drunks and couples openly make love there, it was claimed at Winchester valuation court yesterday.

The allegations were made by Mr Brian Freemantle, a novelist, and Mr Donald Judd, a solicitor, who live in Great Minster Street overlooking the Cathedral Green, who were applying for a substantial reduction in their rates.

Mr Freemantle, who also represented an elderly bed-ridden neighbour, told the court: "It used to be pleasant to walk through the cathedral grounds with my children, but not any more.

"Drunks shouted sexual abuse at women and children", he said. "When they stop fantasizing they only have to look to one side to see the real thing happening. While punks punch themselves bloody after sniffing glue."

"I am not against punks or fornication – but I am against it happening outside my children's bedroom window."

Mr Judd claimed "undesirable elements" in the cathedral grounds caused fear and annoyance to residents.

The deputy local valuation officer, Mr Peter Watson told the court he had every sympathy with the residents and offered them each a £20 rates reduction. Mr Freemantle's gross rate is £306 a year, and Mr Judd's is £380. The offer was immediately rejected as "derisory".

The court decided that the matter should be investigated further and a visit to the site will be made before a decision on the level of reduction in rates is made.

Spokesmen for Winchester police, and the cathedral, said yesterday that they were aware of the problems raised at the tribunal.



Looking in: Hermione Hobhouse, organizer of Albert: His Life And Work, and Reg Gadney, chairman of the organizing committee, viewing the Prince's writing room which has been recreated as part of an exhibition at the Royal College of Art, next to the Albert Hall, from today until January 22 (Photograph: John Voss).

Detained peer released for medical reasons

Lord Taylor of Blackburn has been released from Burnley General Hospital, where he was detained under the Mental Health Act, because of medical reasons unconnected with High Court proceedings.

The court had been told that law did not define how lunacy affected membership of the Lords.

Lord Taylor, aged 54, an educational reformer who was made a life peer in 1978, was committed to hospital on application of his wife.

She said last week that the order was made because her husband had been receiving treatment for alcoholism for several years. It was the only way to help a sick man who was seriously damaging his health and mind, she said.

On Wednesday, his solicitors had applied for a writ of habeas corpus for his release.

Lord Taylor said that he could not be held because of parliamentary privilege.

He wanted to raise questions in the Lords.

Mr Mukhtair Hussain, appearing for Lord Taylor in the High Court in Preston yesterday, said that the application

was to have been transferred to

London for a full hearing.

However he was released.

Neither Lord Taylor nor his wife Kathleen were in court.

If the case had proceeded, it would have made legal history.

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way to help a sick man who was seriously damaging his health and mind, she said.

Naval asbestos worker's widow awarded £32,000

The widow of Mr David Butler, a Chatham dock worker who died after exposure to asbestos dust while refitting warships, was awarded £32,000 damages yesterday.

Mr Justice Jupp said in the High Court that Mr Butler must have endured appalling suffering during the last few years of his life.

Mrs June Butler, aged 54, of Hards Town, Chatham, had sued her husband's former employer, the Ministry of Defence, alleging that it had not done enough to protect him from the dangers of blue asbestos.

The judge said Mr Butler died two years ago at the age of 66 from inoperable lung cancer

and asbestosis. As the disease

progressed he became unable to eat properly and so breathless that he could not walk further than the garden gate.

Mr Butler worked from 1967

to 1975 at the Royal Naval Dockyard, Chatham, stripping asbestos lagging and applying new asbestos to engines, pumps

and pipes in warships. He also had to cut and saw asbestos cloth.

The ministry had admitted negligence and contested only the amount of damages.

Mr Butler sued on behalf of himself and as representative of his estate. The damages award included £17,500 to the estate.

About £300 of the award goes to Mr Butler's sister-in-law, who used to live with him and his wife.

Whitehall brief

Fresh mind in defence

By Pete Hennessy

Professor Richard Norman, the new Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, was introduced to his subject 40 years ago at his preparatory school in Ealing. He had heard that his headmaster was proposing to teach science. He was baffled.

"What is science?" young Richard Norman inquired of a chum as they sat in the cricket pavilion waiting to bat. His friend jumped off the stumps and said: "That's what it is about".

"Not a bad definition really," he said last week. Revelation, it seems, comes to British scientists in the most bucolic of settings, what with Newton's apple tree and Professor Norman's pavilion.

The memory may have flitted across his mind last spring when he was asked if he would consider taking the top scientific job in British defence for, as he freely admits, he knew nothing about the subject. He had not even done national service (by the time he had completed his PhD it was coming to an end) although he rather wishes he had.

It is a long jump from examining the magnetic properties of electrons in York University laboratory to advising MISC, the Prime Minister's Cabinet committee on the Trident strategic nuclear force (a newcomer he may be, but Professor Norman is very careful not to talk to journalists about such nomenclatures).

His professor's salary jumped, too, almost doubling to the second permanent secretary of £57,500.

The whole idea of the chief scientist's job at defence is to bring in a fresh mind unclouded by the detritus of decades of axe-grinding that can afflict the senior military and the top officials engaged in high politics on the ministry's sixth floor. Chief scientists stay for up to five years and then the laboratories are scoured once more for another clever staff.

Professor Norman joined Whitehall's warrior-politicians in July. "One starts off", he said last week, "from a position

of total ignorance asking 'does the emperor have any clothes?'".

He reckons he is just leaving that phase – "you realize there is a whole secondary level of information and you get a little bit more cautious". The final phase is reached when he has acquired the confidence and the background to make interventions and advise ministers.

There is one song to this refreshing method of injecting new blood into defence policy-making. In two senses, he has to start running. Under the 1958 agreement governing atomic collaboration with the United States, the chief scientific adviser is the link-man with his opposite numbers in Washington. He is off to meet them later this month.

He also chairs, *ex officio*, the defence equipment policy Committee, the body which has to determine the kit the forces need 10 to 20 years ahead. Here in his early days, his 12-

Defence profits under attack

By David Cross

Companies such as British Aerospace, Ferranti and Marconi working on defence contracts for the Government are making huge excess profits according to confidential documents drawn up by the Ministry of Defence.

A note prepared by the Ministry for Parliament's financial watchdog, the public accounts committee, disclosed that British Aerospace has made excess profits on nearly 40 per cent of a sample of 123 contracts worth £1.84m.

Marconi fared even better. About a half of 36 contracts worth some £57m showed a bigger profit than warranted.

In the case of Ferranti, 25 per cent of 16 contracts worth a total of more than £1.6m, were found by the ministry to have earned excess profits.

The documents were made public by the independent television network Granada in a *World in Action* programme entitled *Watching the Waste Go By* which was broadcast last night.

The programme said that such practices as running Ireland's lighthouses, collecting dog licences and over paying opticians for national health prescriptions wasted millions of pounds of taxpayer's money.

In addition to the Ministry of Defence, which Mr Gordon Downey, the Government's Comptroller and Auditor General, admitted had overpaid contractors by about £150m during the past few years, the Export Credit Guarantee Department had a total of about £4,000m at risk in countries such as Nigeria and Brazil.

According to the *World in Action* programme, the department could exhaust all its reserves in two years.

The credit guarantee department was helping Pan Am, the American airline, which had postponed the repayment of its debts, and Massey-Ferguson, the Canadian-based agricultural engineering firm.

strong central scientific staff see him through with what he regards as excellent briefing.

Professor Norman's minister, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, has also set him to work on the application of information technology to all aspects of defence. He is involved, too, in the Heseltine initiative intended to unlock the treasures of defence R & D establishments to private entrepreneurs.

Since Robert Oppenheimer, father of the first atomic weapon, told President Truman he had "blood on his hands", the scientific community has been split on the bomb. Did Professor Norman have any qualms about accepting such a pivotal role in British nuclear weapons policy? "No. I had no worries about it at all. Indeed, far from it – considerable keenness to be involved in the deterrence business." He has come a long way from that cricket pavilion in Ealing.

Our Gas Fire Safety Check will cost you £5. And it could save your life.

If your gas, wood or coal fire isn't properly ventilated and flued, it could kill you. Because a blocked chimney or flue can cause the fire to produce dangerous fumes containing a deadly, poisonous gas – carbon monoxide.

This can happen even if the fire looks to be working perfectly well – and it can happen to you!

Chimneys can deteriorate, and loose material – brick-work, mortar and old soot – can fall to the bottom, piling up on any rubble which is there already. This can quickly block the small opening that carries the fumes from your fire safely up the chimney – particularly in older homes.

WHAT TO DO

If you have a gas fire, it's easy to make sure it's safe. Call the gas people and ask for a Gas Fire Safety Check;

we'll send round a service engineer to make sure that your flue is clearing the burnt fumes safely. Because we think this is so important, our Gas Fire Safety Check is subsidised – so it costs only £5 for peace of mind. This special price includes VAT, and also covers free advice on any further action which may be necessary – although the actual cost of such additional work is, of course, not included. If your gas fire hasn't been checked recently – or if you're in any

doubt at all about its safety – don't take chances. Fill in the coupon or call the gas people (we're in your telephone book under 'GAS') and ask for a Gas Fire Safety Check.

Your local Gas showroom can also arrange this for you.

BE A GOOD NEIGHBOUR

If any of your neighbours use gas, and you think they may not know about this service, do them a favour – bring this advertisement to their attention.

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social services acted wisely or unwisely.

"The importance is that the Crown points to the fact that he had clearly felt aggression towards his baby for a period of time."

Mr Chapman is alleged to have told the police: "I filled her bath with hot water and put her bottom into it. She started screaming and I lost my temper. I hit her and pushed the baby under the water through anger."

The statement went on to describe how he struck her, ducked her again, banged her head on the floor, and eventually gave her "more of a shove than a kick" on the head with his foot.

When he realized the child was dead he tried to revive her without success.

The trial continues.

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Newsgroups: <alt.society.shipwrecked>

Hopes of fuller Aquino inquiry raised by collapse of commission

The simultaneous resignation of four retired Supreme Court Justices yesterday brought a swift end to the presidential commission investigating the murder of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader, but raises hopes of a new and more comprehensive scrutiny.

The decision to resign was "painful for us", the justices said in a letter to President Marcos, but "appears that the image of the commission for impartiality and its capacity to do justice to everyone are being questioned."

They issued their joint resignation letter at what was to be the start of the commission's third session with Manila's police chief, the former head of the Aviation Security Command and five military men due to give testimony on the circumstances surrounding Aquino's assassination at Manila airport on August 21.

The fifth commissioner, Mr Filmon Fernandez, a member of the royal opposition in the Government-dominated National Assembly, also said he was ready to submit his resignation to the Assembly.

Mrs Gandhi offers talks on Punjab

Delhi (Reuter) - Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister offered to open immediate negotiations with Sikh leaders as a Hindu nationalist strike here and in a state bordering Punjab shut many shops, the Press trust of India reported.

She told a Sikh delegation that she hoped Punjab's military Sikh party, the Akali Dal, would suspend its agitation for greater religious and political autonomy and begin negotiations.

Carter drama

Washington (NYT) - A Dallas-based television production company is negotiating with leading networks to make a documentary, to be shown next year, on the Iranian hostage crisis, featuring former President Jimmy Carter, his aide Mr Hamilton Jordan, and Mr Warren Christopher, his Deputy Secretary of State. It would disclose new facts about how the US handled the crisis.

Paris protest

Paris - The Libyan Ambassador to France was summoned by the Government yesterday to explain Libya's refusal to allow 37 French citizens, including women and children and two journalists, to leave Tripoli despite having all necessary papers.

Counter action

Amsterdam (AP) - Long queues formed in 100 Dutch post offices yesterday when staff began an eight-day work-to-rule to protest against proposed wage cuts. But the action by about 1,000 counter clerks does not affect mail delivery.

Railway chaos

Rome (AP) - Railway workers striking for better contracts disrupted Italy's passenger lines and forced the cancellation of 75 per cent of goods services, Transport Ministry officials said.

Venus probe

Moscow (AP) - A Soviet space probe has reached Venus and began orbiting the planet. Tass said yesterday. Venera-15 was launched on June 2 and will orbit Venus once every 24 hours.

Foot fetishist

Bonn - A 17-year-old youth went on trial in Kiel accused of stabbing a woman and trying to cut off her foot and eat it. The prosecution said his attack came after he had watched a video film about cannibalism.

From Keith Dalton, Manila

The collapse of the commission was preceded by the announcement by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Arturo Tolentino, that he would not accept his presidential appointment as chairman of the commission.

"I have considered carefully whether I could effectively serve public interest as chairman of the commission. My conclusion was that under present circumstances my designation might only serve as a cosmetic for the commission," Mr Tolentino announced at a news conference.

Chief Justice Enrique Fernando resigned as commission chairman on September 30, and the commission suspended its hearings 28 days ago after the filing of petitions in the Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of the commission's designation as chairman of the commission.

Mr Tolentino is the fourth Filipino to reject appointment to the commission.

"It is certainly a move in the right direction," Mr Tony Olano, the opposition spokesman said. "I think we will just have to wait and see what Mr Marcos decides to do, whom he appoints to the commission and what powers he gives it to conduct a fair and honest inquiry."

• MELBOURNE: Concern over the political situation in Manila has led the Australian Government withholding approval for several arms deals with the Philippines understood to be worth about \$A15m (£9m). (Tony Dubouin writes).

Wounded Tiger, page 12

EEC reform battle

British team rejects any half-measures

From Ian Murray, Athens

Britain yesterday shut the door on compromise in negotiations for radical reform of the EEC. From the start of a special council meeting in Athens, called to solve problems facing the community, the three British ministers made it clear they were uncompromising in their demand for change.

The delegation, led by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, wanted to dispel any notion that it was prepared to accept a watered-down agreement, which would give less than Britain wanted.

"There is a hope that these are things on which we will compromise," a British spokesman said. "This is simply not so."

Asked if Britain were worried it might lose support by being so uncompromising, he said: "Short-term goodwill is quite important compared with the long-term aims. Major misconceptions are developing. There is a false assumption that we will give way."

Britain had discovered these "false assumptions" in a letter by the Greek presidency of the Council of Ministers to all delegations. It suggested there was a going agreement on a number of agricultural reforms and on solving the British budget problem. But the letter discounted any real inclusion of the British Position. The British spokesman said: "There is a tendency to add up the numbers and think that there is a broad agreement. But this problem can't be solved just by counting heads. There has got to be an agreement by ten and not just by eight or seven or nine."

That Britain was in a minority did not mean it had a weak negotiating position. Anybody who thought otherwise had failed to remember how firm Mrs Thatcher could be.

The letter suggested that the

problems of over-spending on agriculture could be solved if everyone agreed to a code of good conduct, but Britain made it clear this was not good enough. There had to be something concrete on the table if Britain was ever going to believe it.

The spokesman said that, despite good intentions in the past, agricultural spending had continued to grow faster than the Community's resources.

It was "a myth" to think the same would not happen in future. Britain would never agree to a permanent increase in the Community's resources in return for this vague kind of undertaking.

This first session of the three-day meeting was meant to be spent discussing agricultural reform. Britain has put forward a paper which has been discounted all round, suggesting that the common agricultural policy must operate within strict financial guidelines.

The British belief is that only by cutting support prices will the soaring cost of the CAP be contained.

The main proposals left on the table were for new ways of raising revenue. This, Mr Michael Jopling, the British Agriculture Minister, said, was a back-door method of increasing Community resources. It confused the essential argument, which was the need to cut expenditure.

For three hours in the morning the delegations waded through the milk dossier and came to no new conclusions.

The main argument over the size of the British budget payment is likely to be joined today. Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, made it clear that Britain's demands for fairer treatment were "inflexible".

Navy spearheads sales assault on India

From Michael Hamlyn, Bombay

HMS Invincible, the most glamorous of the Falklands war veterans, has arrived in Bombay at the head of a task force virtually circling the world in search of a market for British defence products.

Knowing that the Indians may be vulnerable to British sales pressure they have just signed a £250m deal for Sea King helicopters and Sea Eagle missiles - the task force, under the operational name 'Orient Express', is being followed by

sales managers for most of the sophisticated weapons systems war veterans.

While Pakistan is busy buying weapons from the United States, India has concentrated its efforts on expertise from the Soviet Union, and as Invincible, and her escorting frigate Aurora steamed into Bombay. They passed at least two Kashin class destroyers flying the Indian flag.

But Mrs Gandhi's Government is anxious to extend the range of its suppliers

Rangoon bomb attack

By Our Foreign Staff

Assertions by the South Korean Government that the bomb explosion which killed four of its senior Cabinet ministers in Rangoon had been engineered by North Korea have been questioned by some foreign diplomats in the Burmese capital.

Speaking by telephone from Rangoon yesterday, a senior diplomat from a Western country, said he believed Burmese dissidents and not North Koreans were responsible. The diplomat is known to have close connections with the Burmese Government.

He said he had heard of evidence involving the North Koreans. He said it would be extremely difficult for foreigners to enter Burma with high explosives and other equipment and for them to carry out such a devastating attack.

Burma had very good relations with North Korea, including "fraternal party relations" between Burma's ruling Socialist Programme Party and

Chadha

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THE TIMES TUES

CIA cuts off secret aid for Pastora's anti-Sandinista rebels

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

The American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has suspended secret funding to one of the groups fighting to overthrow the left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.

This is because Commander Eden Pastora, the military leader of the Costa Rican-based Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), has rejected US proposals to unite with other anti-Sandinistas.

About three weeks ago, the CIA stopped covert funding and issued an ultimatum, demanding that ARDE unite with Honduran-based rebels.

According to an Alliance official: "The CIA is now holding back money until there is unity. ARDE is practically broke and does not have enough to pay salaries." Shipment of CIA weapons and Israeli supplies of ex-PLO arms have been stopped.

In recent interview at his base camp in southern Nicaragua, Commander Pastora complained that his troops were short of arms, ammunition, food and clothing.

The Alliance source said Senator Alonso Robelo, the top political official and fund-raiser, went to Washington last week in an unsuccessful attempt to get the CIA aid resumed.

According to this source, the US is demanding that ARDE form an alliance with the much larger Honduran-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) which is almost wholly financed by the CIA.

However, Commander Pastora has refused because the FDN military high command is composed of former officers of Anastasio Somoza's notorious National Guard. Commander Pastora is also said to believe that he would lose his position as leader.

He argued in the interview that unity is possible only if the FDN makes a clean break with the past. Accepts ARDE's

democratic principles and joins as the fifth member of the ARDE alliance, which is a coalition of four Costa Rican-based exile organizations.

But Commander Pastora, who fought with the Sandinistas against Somoza's National Guard, makes no bones about his dislike for the Somocista elements in the FDN. He argues that if the FDN wins, "Nicar-

agua will have a government which will make (Chilean President) Pinochet look like a sucking child".

In contrast, other Alliance leaders, particularly Senator Robelo, are said to favour unity because it will assure vital CIA funding and will forge a more effective fighting force against the Sandinistas.

The FDN is also willing to unite but, primarily because of Commander Pastora's opposition, several recent meetings have fallen through.

According to an Alliance source, the CIA, exasperated that it has sunk tens of millions of dollars into the anti-Sandinista organizations and seen little military progress and much in-fighting, reacted to Commander Pastora's obsti-

nacy by cutting off funds. It was precipitated, the source explained, because Commander Pastora, without consulting the rest of the ARDE leadership, wrote a strongly-worded letter rejecting the US proposal.

This called for a series of reforms in both ARDE and the FDN. These included the formation of a well-organized military high command in ARDE, the elimination of National Guard officials from the FDN high command, the naming of a new Miskito Indian leader to replace Senior Steadman Fagoth, who is aligned with the FDN, and Senior Brooklyn Rivera, one of ARDE's four leaders - and the removal of Commander Pastora.

The source added that the latter's unilateral rejection of the unity plan had caused "a lot of friction within ARDE, with people asking where are we now to get money from?" Alliance officials are holding a special meeting this week to discuss the American proposal.

The CIA began providing substantial assistance to ARDE in late June, hoping to weld the organization into a significant fighting force in southern Nicaragua. At the request of the CIA, Israel also began sending PLO weapons captured in Lebanon.

Since then, CIA supplies - including aircraft, weapons and clothing - have been channelled through the pro-US Salvadorean Government, while Israeli shipments have been coming, according to diplomatic sources, directly to Costa Rica's Atlantic port of Limón.

The exact amount of CIA aid is not known but is, according to an ARDE official involved in military logistics, "in the millions", making the CIA, until the recent suspension, ARDE's main supporter.



Out of the saddle: Mr Watt, with his wife Leilani, reads out his resignation letter to the press

Kissinger - no Secrecy

Panama City (AP) Dr Henry Kissinger, the former US secretary of State, and members of his presidential commission arrived in Panama yesterday for the first stop of a week-long tour of Central America.

"Everything we do here will be made public," Dr Kissinger told reporters on arrival. "We are not engaged in any negotiation... We are here to study and collect information."

The commission will pay particular attention to "economic progress, political development and security in Central America", he added.

The commission also plans one-day stops in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

President Reagan formed the bipartisan commission on Central America and appointed Dr Kissinger its chairman this summer. The President plans to use the committee's findings to formulate a long-term, unified national approach to the political and economic problems.

Panama is one of the four "Contadora group" countries acting as mediators in Central America.

Watt quit after loss of vital backing

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

Mr James Watt resigned as Interior Secretary because of eroding political support, even among Republican Senators and amid widespread controversy over his management of public lands and a national outcry about his gaffes.

For two and half years he had ignored his critics, outraged by his environmental policies and his caustic manner.

The beginning of his undoing came on September 21, when, at a breakfast meeting with some 200 business lobbyists, he "jokingly" described the members of his Coal Advisory Commission in a disparaging way.

At one stroke, the 45-year-old religious fundamentalist, a hero of the arch-conservative "new right" managed to insult minority groups, women and the handicapped.

And this at a time when President Reagan and worried party officials were trying to counter accusations that they were insensitive to the needs and feelings of such groups.

This time, Republicans in the Senate joined the demand for Mr Watt's removal, plainly concerned that his tactless tongue would harm the party in the 1984 election race.

President Reagan, concerned about support from his right wing, did not dismiss Mr Watt. In his letter accepting his resignation, the President said he reluctantly agreed to his decision.

Choice Wattisms

The 13 words that led to calls for Watt's resignation ... "I have a black, I have a woman, two Jews and a cripple" came on September 21 as he tried to describe the talents of his embattled coal-advising advisory commission.

Other Wattisms included: Describing the 1984 election as a battle against "forces of evil".

Republicans and Democrats thought as "Americus and Liberas".

He could sympathize with the victims of the holocaust because he had been persecuted in Washington by political and media critics.

He likened supporting legalized abortion to the forces creating the holocaust.

Outrageous American Indiana: "If you want an example of failed socialism, don't go to Russia. Come to America and go to the (Indian) reservations."

Footnote: Last spring he said the Beach Boys could not entertain in Washington. President Reagan awarded him the booby prize: a plaster foot with a hole shot through it.

The President said: "Jim has done an outstanding job as a member of my Cabinet, and in his stewardship of the natural resources of the nation he has initiated a careful balance between the needs of the people and the importance of protecting the environment.

Speculation about his successor has centred on a former Senator, Mr Clifford Hansen, from Wyoming. Other names mentioned include a Republican Representative from New Mexico, Mr Manuel LaJua and the former House Minority Leader, Mr John Rhodes, a Republican from Arizona.

Mr Watt, gaunt, well over six feet tall and balding, began his resignation letter with the words "the time has come". Changes were needed in management of "our natural resources if we were to restore America's greatness".

"In fact, all the Department of Interior lands are better managed under our stewardship than they were when we inherited the responsibility... It is time for a new phase of management".

In passing sentence, the presiding judge underlined that if the offence had been committed three weeks later, the four men would have been tried under the provisions of the new law on taking of hostages which came into force on October 1 last year and stipulates a 20-year term.

Kruszak was charged with setting up the affair and demanding 3 million Swiss francs (almost £1m) in exchange for freeing the hostages. The court recognized that, apart from threats, the four men had not behaved brutally.

The defence maintained during the four-day trial that the three younger men had simply been misled by Kruszak, particularly the two youngest who had recently left their country for political reasons.

The judges said that even if the principal accused had previously been involved - in Austria - in a hold-up with taking of hostages this did not mean that his plea of political motivation could be dismissed out of hand.

Addressing the court, Kruszak contended that sentencing them as criminals would be to "put the seal of criminality on the entire Polish opposition. The Swiss people would not agree to this".

He denied that he had demanded money for the hostages.

Argentina's debt crisis

Don't quote me... but we've all gone mad

Asked if he was indeed the official in a certain Argentine Government body closely involved in the country's debt crisis, the man at the other end of the phone answered laconically: "I would like to tell you that I am not here. But I am afraid it is me and I can tell you little more than that we have all gone mad in the last 72 hours. I'll believe anything after this. Don't quote me."

Perhaps the saving grace for the amazing events in Argentina last week is that people manage to maintain their sense of humour or, at least, their sense of the bizarre. A judge in the Patagonian town of Rio Gallegos brought the whole country's debt renegotiation efforts to a screeching halt, arrested the president of the Central Bank and caused chain-reaction sleep-loss for the executives of 320 international banks around the world, all of whom share the plight of having lent a lot of money to Argentina.

But perhaps the hero of the story is Señor Julio González del Solar, the Central Bank president. After a grueling round of negotiations in Washington and New York, and a long flight back to Buenos Aires, he was arrested on the orders of the Patagonian court.

And what about the informality during the hearings? The judge insisted that all constitutional safeguards were respected. "His lawyer, the prosecutor, the secretary, and I were all there. What was happening around us or with my children is my problem, not his. Anyway my house is stuck right beside the court, and, well, sometimes you can't help it."

But the law-man from Rio Gallegos was clearly irked by the accusation of informality. The Central Bank president had been even more informal, he countered. "He got up seven times to go to the bathroom. He kept drinking water all the time. He smoked all the time and filled my room with the fumes. And I didn't complain. And in the middle of the testimony Mariano Grondona telephoned him to ask him to appear on tonight's *Tiempo Nuevo* television. He used my telephone to fix it up. Where is his formality, then?"

Tiempo Nuevo is a kind of Argentine *Newsnight*, marked by Mariano Grondona's penetrating gaze and his continual hand-clapping and wringing.

So the media polemic looks like continuing between the high priest of finance and the judge who is still convinced that there are dark deeds behind the glib talk of the banking people.

Back in Buenos Aires the storm over "extraneous jurisdiction" and "cross default" clauses continues. Everyone is withdrawing their valuables from safe deposit boxes in the banks. The Government has denied rumours that it is about to appropriate the contents of those boxes, but that seems to have accelerated the withdrawals. The theory here is that if the Government denies something, it means it will happen.

There are only three weeks left until the elections. Perhaps Argentines will really believe they will be able to vote and choose their government at the end of this month, if someone issues a quick denial.

Andrew Thompson

Six years' jail for leader of Polish embassy raid

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

A sentence of six years imprisonment was imposed by the Swiss federal tribunal, in Lausanne, yesterday on Florian Kruszak, aged 43, the man who organized the commando-style attack on the Polish Embassy in Bern last September when diplomats were held at gunpoint for more than three days.

Sentences on the three other Poles who assisted him were: Krzysztof Wasilewski, aged 34, three years; Marek Michalski, aged 23, and Miroslaw Pielewski, aged 21, each two-and-a-half years.

In passing sentence, the presiding judge underlined that if the offence had been committed three weeks later, the four men would have been tried under the provisions of the new law on taking of hostages which came into force on October 1 last year and stipulates a 20-year term.

Kruszak was charged with setting up the affair and demanding 3 million Swiss francs (almost £1m) in exchange for freeing the hostages. The court recognized that, apart from threats, the four men had not behaved brutally.

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He denied that he had demanded money for the hostages.

Malaysia in conflict over rulers' powers

From M. G. G. Pillai
Kuala Lumpur

The Malaysian Parliament and the Conference of Rulers opened their sessions yesterday a thousand miles apart; under the shadow of a constitutional problem that both the Government and the rulers are studiously ignoring.

But the hint of trouble came with the speaker's departure from previous practice by not announcing the bills approved in the past session that had received the royal assent. The king usually assents to all bills in between sessions; this appears to be the first time since independence that he has withheld his assent.

In Kota Kinabalu the nine rulers and four governors are meeting for their usual session. None are prepared to discuss the constitutional amendments that would take away their right to withhold assent on bills and to declare an emergency.

The Government insists that the amendments do not reduce their powers but only codify what has been constitutional practice, but the rulers point to a clause in the Constitution which requires the Government to get their consent before any change to their status

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US geneticist awarded Nobel medicine prize

Stockholm (Reuters) - Dr Barbara McClintock, an American geneticist yesterday became the third woman to win the Nobel prize for medicine, taking the 1983 award for her discovery of mobile genetic elements, the Karolinska Institute here said.

The citation awarding her the 1.5m kroner (£125,000) prize compared her work with that of the great nineteenth century geneticist Gregor Mendel and added: "The discovery of mobile genetic elements by McClintock is of profound importance for our understanding of the organization and function of genes." Dr McClintock is 81.

The citation noted that Dr McClintock's work was not widely known and medical academics outside the institute most of whom had tipped British immunologist Dr Cesar Milstein for the award, said the choice came as something of a surprise.

The citation said her research was of great medical significance and referred specifically to its importance for the understanding of cancer and infectious diseases.

She had worked alone and at a time when her contemporaries had not yet been able to realize

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Japan braced for verdict in Tanaka bribes case

From Richard Hanson
Tokyo

Japan's political world will hold its breath tomorrow when a Tokyo district court judge announces the verdict in the trial of Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the powerful former Prime Minister accused of accepting a 500m yen (\$1.4m) bribe to influence the sale of Lockheed aircraft in the early 1970s.

The trial, one of four involving 16 defendants so far come from the complex Lockheed bribery scandal, has lasted six years and eight months, with 190 sometimes dramatic sessions.

From the start in January, 1977, Mr Tanaka has declared himself innocent. The trial, however, has not gone well for him. His health has been damaged by the strain.

Verdicts tomorrow will be announced for Mr Tanaka, his former personal secretary and three executives of Marubeni, the trading company that was allegedly the conduit for the bribe from Lockheed.

If found guilty – considered the likely outcome – Mr Tanaka will become the first Japanese Prime Minister to have been convicted of crimes committed while in office.

What then happens to Mr Tanaka, by most measures the most influential postwar politician, and to Japan's political landscape, is a matter of intense speculation. Interest in the trial itself is so strong that national television networks plan several hours of live broadcasting before and after the verdict is read.

Of immediate concern to Mr Tanaka must be the embarrassing prospect of being locked up, even for a few hours, before his lawyers file an appeal. He has not seen the inside of a cell since 1976, when police arrested him on the bribery charges.

Two years earlier he had been forced to resign as Prime Minister in a separate controversy over shady financial dealings.

If the court accepts the prosecution's demand for a maximum prison sentence of five years' hard labour, and a 500m yen fine, an automatic suspension of the sentence is ruled out.

What is certain is that the effects of the Lockheed trial will



Mr Tanaka: Health damaged by strain of trial.

be felt for some time to come. It will be remarkable if even Mr Tanaka is able to maintain his clout within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party for very much longer.

Most attention is focused on whether he will resign his seat in the lower House of the Diet (Parliament), or whether there will be fending within the party over his continued presence.

Mr Tanaka, though not himself a member since 1976, dominates the LDP through his large (115-member) and well-funded faction. The rivalry between factions is bitter. The delicate structure, led by the Tanaka group, which supports Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the present Prime Minister, could become unglued if dissatisfaction spreads.

This leaves Mr Nakasone in an awkward though not necessarily impossible position. His main concern will be deciding when to dissolve the Lower House and hold a general election. It now seems likely that an election will be held as early as December or January.

An early election in theory would give Mr Tanaka the added option of resigning his seat (if found guilty), thereby doing the LDP and Mr Nakasone a great favour, and then immediately running for office in his home district where he would most likely be reelected, guilty or not.

How the Lockheed verdict will influence voters is still an open question. It seems probable that Mr Nakasone will emerge relatively unscathed by the personal fortunes of Mr Tanaka. Mr Nakasone's popularity has held up well so far.

Taiwanese general all but exiled to Paraguay

From Richard Hughes, Hongkong
General Wang Sheng, once regarded as a possible successor to President Chiang Ching-kuo (Chiang Kai-shek's son), has been unceremoniously pushed out of the political scene in Taiwan.

He will be virtually exiled to Paraguay as Ambassador of the Kuomintang Republic of China.

His personal relations with Chiang Kai-shek were known to have been close and friendly and, after the death of the first Chinese Nationalist President,

Blasts hit S African fuel depot

Warmbaths, (Reuters) – Three explosions set fire to petrol tanks here early yesterday and police found two limpet mines outside a municipal building as South Africa marked the start of a national holiday.

The blasts, at a railway siding, set fire to storage tanks, railway wagons and a petrol tanker. No one was injured.

Police said disposal experts destroyed the two limpet mines found outside the municipal building of this town, about 60 miles north of Pretoria.

The town was packed with holidaymakers for the Kruger Day weekend when the blaze lit up the sky. Firemen fought the blaze for two hours.

Police defused one of the limpet mines at the municipal building and detonated the other.

Small bomb blasts and sabotage by black guerrillas have been a feature of South African life in past years, but a bomb in Pretoria in May killed 19 and injured more than 200 people, in what was seen as a possible change of policy by the outlawed African National Congress.

Prisoner of conscience Ethiopia: Seble Desta

By Caroline Moorehead

Seble Desta, a granddaughter of Haile Selassie, had been in Alm Bekagna (End of the World) jail in Addis Ababa since July, 1975.

She is being held in a small room in the former prison clinic with her mother, three sisters and four other women relatives. She has not been charged.

After the 1977 revolution Seble Desta, a Oxford graduate and the wife of Mr Kif Wold Mariam, Minister of Agriculture under Haile Selassie, was held for a time under house arrest.

In 1975 she was one of 13 women who had had high rank under the emperor's rule to be transferred to what the Government calls protective custody.

Since then, other high-ranking women and all former officials of the imperial government detained in 1974 have been released, but the Government refused to give any explanation for the continued detention of Seble Desta, who is 51, and her family.

In 1979 Mr Mariam "disappeared" while in detention and had not been seen since.



Canberra challenges Privy Council link

From Troy Dubouin
Melbourne

The High Court of Australia will hear a request by the Federal Government this week to bar an appeal to the Privy Council in London, in what is seen as a benchmark case.

The move is being interpreted in legal circles here as an effort by the Federal Government to force the Australian judiciary to assert itself over that of Britain.

Last week the Federal Government said that it would seek a High Court injunction barring the appeal to the Privy Council by James Richard Finch, convicted of the murder of Jennifer Denise Davis, one of

The House of Orange: Symbol of The Netherlands

In the second of two articles by staff correspondents on the royal houses of Belgium and The Netherlands, Michael Bayon reports from The Hague on the House of Orange.

"We are not all monarchists; but we are all Orangists", a Labour member of the Dutch Parliament remarked, summing up the national mood.

At a time when disgraceful gossip has begun to circulate, especially in West Germany, about the illness of Prince Claus, the German-born husband of Queen Beatrix, the people of The Netherlands have rallied to a royal house that symbolizes the essence of Dutch nationality.

There is widespread affection and sympathy for the Prince, who is suffering from depression and has spent several months resting and having treatment in Switzerland and Germany. When forced to reply to a recent parliamentary question concerning gossip about marital difficulties, the Government explicitly dismissed all such innuendoes. It treats such speculation – as do most Dutch people – with contempt.

At the same time, however, the affair has sparked a public debate on the constraining role of Prince Consort. Politicians suggest his depression may have been brought on by frustration since the Queen's accession in 1980 it has been harder for him to make much of his previous job as adviser to the Ministry of Overseas Development.

The Dutch monarchy has long been one of the most informal in Europe, and the

idea of normal jobs for the royal family does not offend popular notions of protocol. But in Holland there is an important distinction between the royal family and the royal house.

Constitutionally those family members with the right of succession – anyone close to the monarchy by birth and whose marriage has been sanctioned by Parliament – are members of the House of Orange, and as such the Prime Minister and his Cabinet are responsible for their behaviour.

This makes the question of a job for Prince Claus politically sensitive. No one wants to revive memories of the embarrassing Lockheed affair in 1976.

Prince Bernhard, who as Consort of Queen Juliana held high positions including that of Inspector-General of the Armed Forces, was only saved from public humiliation, and the country from a constitutional crisis, by the astute parliamentary handling of his questionable dealings with the Lockheed company by Mr Joop den Uyl, the Prime Minister.

The painfulness of the episode has made it harder for Prince Claus. He is of an earnestness and conscientiousness that inhibit his doing anything that could potentially embarrass the Cabinet, though he has hinted at his desire to do more.

All this has come up in public debate at a time when the Government, coincidentally, is about to revive a Bill to limit the present impressively large number of members of the royal house;



Royal line: Queen Beatrix with Prince Claus and their sons (from left) Prince Johan Friso, Prince Willem-Alexander and Prince Constantijn.

The feeling is that it is unfair to blight the career prospects of the Queen's nephews and nieces (though two of her sisters and their families have already left the royal house) on the supposition that they might succeed to the throne. Prince Claus, who at 57 might have been an ambassador by now had he remained a German diplomat, is seen as a sad example.

It is not a question of money. There are no Willy Hamiltons to argue the civil list each year. The Royal Budget, set now at 900,000 guilders (about £205,000), and automatically indexed, is limited to six members of the family. In any case the royal family is said to be very rich, though its private shareholdings have never been published.

But the long absence from public life of Prince Claus has caused difficulties. The Queen has had to cancel state visits

and ask other members of her family to carry out royal duties. There is a danger that the wave of public sympathy will be dissipated by gossip and rumour. The strain on the Queen herself – one of the most active and politically engaged of Europe's monarchs – may begin to tell.

The motto of the House of Orange is "Je maintiendrai" and no one can doubt Queen Beatrix's stamina and fortitude. Talk of her abdicating in favour of her eldest son Willem-Alexander, aged 16 and at present at boarding school in Wales, is seen as ridiculous.

But the House of Orange has known strains before, including the escapades of Queen Wilhelmina's husband, the Lockheed affair, the initial worries over Prince Claus's German birth. All have been overcome by continued popular support.

Even the diplomatic gaffe by Rev. Jesse Jackson, the American black leader who said after an audience last month that he thought the Queen opposed the new Nato missiles, was easily brushed aside.

The best news for most Dutch people is that Prince Claus appears to be better. He appeared at a reception for a departing ambassador and he was in Parliament for the Queen's speech. No official word has come down on his health; privacy and protocol make such an announcement difficult. But there is quiet optimism that next year's royal arrangements can be carried out in full.

Concluded

Mitterrand bound for Belgium

Brussels (Reuter) – President Mitterrand of France arrives in Belgium tomorrow for a three-day state visit expected to be dominated by ceremony rather than substance.

He will discuss problems of the European Community and the Nato Alliance, including deployment of new American missiles.

In January, France takes over the presidency of the Community, which is troubled by disputes in which Belgium and France have not always agreed.

Few bilateral issues are to be discussed by the two neighbours this week, except for the building of a French nuclear power plant on the Belgian border, on which Belgium might take part.

The African policies of the two former colonial powers are also likely to be reviewed. Mitterrand will be accompanied by his ministers of External Affairs, Foreign Trade, Defence and Justice.

The visit will include both the Dutch-speaking north and the French-speaking south of Belgium. Diplomats expect that in the northern town of Ghent he will praise Flemish culture, while in the French-speaking town of Liege he will extol the traditional ties of that region with France.

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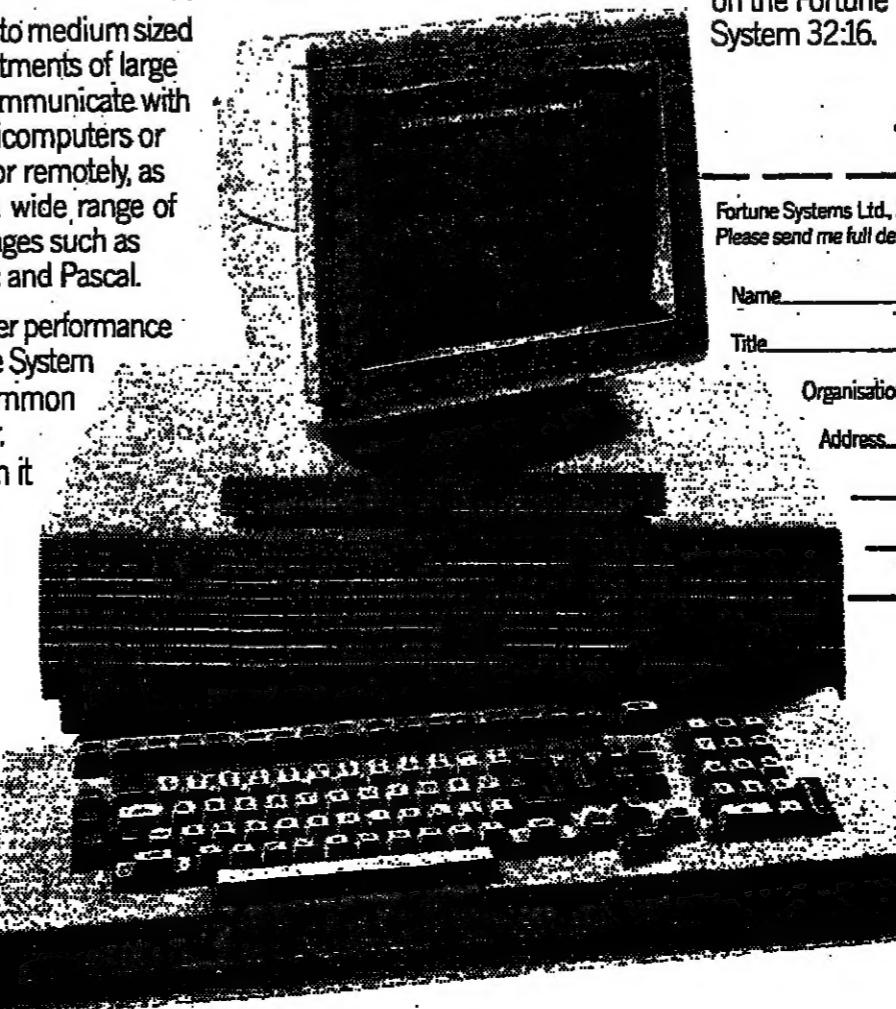
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15 people who died in a fire that destroyed a discotheque in Brisbane in 1973. The case was listed for hearing in London on October 17.

Finch is appealing against the rejection in 1981 by the High Court of its application for special leave to appeal to that court. He was sentenced to life imprisonment, and an appeal to the Queensland Court of Criminal Appeal was dismissed in 1974. The High Court refused Finch special leave to appeal to it in 1974, and again in 1981.

The Federal Government, acting at the request of the Queensland Government, will ask the High Court to declare that Finch has no recourse to

the Privy Council, and to issue a restraining injunction upon him.

Senator Gareth Evans, the Federal Attorney General, said that it was bizarre that the High Court should be "second-guessed" in this way. It's a matter of having confidence in our own national courts.

Appeals to the Privy Council from courts under federal jurisdiction were abolished by Mr Gough Whitlam's Labour Government in 1975, but people convicted under state laws have retained that right.

The present Government has committed itself to removing the last formal links with the British judicial system.

LONDON FASHION WEEK by Suzy Menkes

London designers are celebrating a successful selling season – and show their spring collections with new confidence. They stand united – in spirit if not in venue – to show the world's buyers that London is sparky and interesting again

David and Elizabeth Emanuel's ready to wear collections were the star attraction at the Harrogate fashion fair. Their silk separates for the upmarket "Collection" label and young "Boutique" range of sailor suits and gingham dresses were launched alongside the spring ranges of more than 600 companies.

The Harrogate exhibition is now in its sixth year and is established as an important date in the fashion calendar. Several thousand buyers attended the four-day fair, placing their orders two weeks before any of the international designers had pointed the way.



Expanding

Hospitality has softened up the hostility to designer collections. The indomitable Jean Muir, who always dresses the man-in-the-street and his wife, has opened a men's store in the Designer Room. Paul Costelloe showed short slim skirts and straight pants under big blazer jackets in Harris tweed and dogtooth linen. Monica Chong's brightly coloured fabrics have been woven into a long team jacket. Other store designs were asymmetrical cut-outs in cool clear colours, and bright white and nautical stripes.

Concentration of the trade market labels in the seven halls has made this exhibition a thriving part of the industry.

Christine Pilkington



SHOW REPORTS

• **CHRISTIAN BARNETT** had a show which stood out for its colour and a certain informality.

The man's look has unpressed jeans to mid-length, worn with a double-breasted top and appearing in shades of grey. New too are the dresses, big shaped, based either on the double-breasted blazer, which has grown down to the knees, or a shapelier shirtwaister.

The trench is his coat, and a vibrant blood red was the only splash of colour among the grey, black and oatmeal.

• **ROLAND KLEIN** took a sleeveless-double-breasted tunic and used it over everything from long pleated skirts to short shift dresses.

He also played with a new blouson, very short, cut square above the waist. He teamed it with the same long flat-pleated skirts.

There was a Twenties feel to his hip-wrapped dresses and to the colours, peach, cream and grey in crepe de chine.

• **BENITA CHONG** has a very pretty knot; it came as a twist at the back of a simple silk skirt or on a lace-trimmed wrap.

Asymmetries made the line for **Beaujolais**, too, for side-wrapped and shoulder dresses.

• **MAGFIELD-PARRISH** had the sharpest colours in town: acidulite orange and green for simple linens or for the suèdes for which the designer, Nigel Preston, is known. Plain safari jackets in sand-coloured suede looked good.



Travelling

Jasper Conran took us through the summer wardrobe of the travelling woman. English topstitching on their suede turbans to the soles of their (Conran-designed) shoes, his models showed-off a restless palette of ideas.

Conran came to lend on pleats used with style for slouchy shirts or tailored trousers which were worn with a short, boxy belt in navy or beige gabardine.

Knits were another theme, especially cotton with a texture, or cashmere or cream (above). Off-the-shoulder tops, asymmetrical hemlines, knit or for dresses.

Hot pink with pale blue and emerald or scarlet with pale yellow a bold colour statement. But there was also black with brown, beige with cream, or panels of fabric, like the striped jersey.

Other ideas – in a show with

plenty of style, but a costume-like messiness – were pin-striped checks on ribbed jersey, or a jacket beige or grey contrast with a bright colour pocket square, with bows and soft ties.

Wool flannel was in style, the wool flannel dress in a belt beige or grey contrast with a bright colour pocket square, with bows and soft ties.

Stylings red, blue and yellow in graphics marled prints.

Winning

Woolmark is a winner with dresses. Her easy shapes, worked in cotton or panels of fabric, looked good as a simple statement.

Other ideas – in a show with

plenty of style, but a costume-like messiness – were pin-striped checks on ribbed jersey, or a jacket beige or grey contrast with a bright colour pocket square, with bows and soft ties.

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Stylings red, blue and yellow in graphics marled prints.

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THE TIMES

WHEN BRITISH IS BEST



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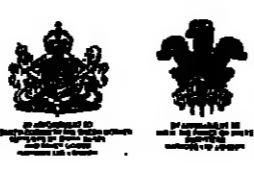
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SPECTRUM



Jeane Kirkpatrick, the US Ambassador to the United Nations, remembers vividly her frustration in 1956 when the world stood by as the Soviets

crushed the Hungarian revolution. In the second of three extracts from conversations with historian George Urban, she details her strategy for waging a moral battle with the communist world and her belief that American power is in the ascendant

The swelling of US self-respect

Urban: President Reagan in his speech before the joint Houses of the British Parliament in June 1982, surprised the Western world with a plan which takes a leaf out of the Soviet book and promises to confront the ideological offensive with an ideological counter-offensive. He stressed that the one truly revolutionary force in our time is democracy, and that it is the West's duty to encourage a "campaign for democracy" in communist régimes.

Some of the West European reaction to the President's speech was curiously muted and even hostile. There were dark hints that the US was unnecessarily belligerent. What about the concrete charge that the President's plan is "dangerous" to our security?

Kirkpatrick: What is dangerous to Western security is the misleading view that *détente*, as the Russians define it, is anything but a continuing ideological conflict between the two systems. President Reagan's position is not only not dangerous but is the only prudent view we can take of the matter, because it is consistent with the real facts of the situation. The Soviet leaders, among them the late Secretary Brezhnev, have systematically told us over a long period of time that the competition of systems and ideologies continues, indeed increases, under *détente* and that competition, in fact, incorporates, on the Soviet side, ideological aggression. If the West European public or certain West European governments permit themselves to feel that *détente* signifies the end of deadly serious rivalry between the Soviet and the Western systems, they are basing their security on unacceptable.

I believe and hope that the 1980 US elections – like the turning-point the French had reached in 1958 – mark the return of American self-confidence in the success of our system, and a determination to take prudent measures to ensure its survival. They show no nationalistic hubris, nor any sense of expansion. They show decent self-respect; that's all.

Urban: Do you feel that the US under President Reagan is doing enough to support the rights of nations and nationalities in Eastern Europe and within the USSR to keep the Soviet leadership under political pressure?

Kirkpatrick: Actually we are not doing much. The question is whether we should do more than we are doing. My

too often been one of unilateral moral and political disarmament. Western élites have encouraged us to believe that it is entirely acceptable for our various communist parties and their sister organizations to conduct, on behalf of the Soviet Union, intense ideological assaults against our societies with fair means as well as foul, but that it is aggressive and unacceptable for Western societies to try to defend themselves in an energetic fashion, much less to state a positive case for democracy and human freedom. This unilateral moral and political disarmament has been the dominant aspect – I will not argue whether it has been the cause or the effect – of America's great retreat over the last decade or so.

I believe that the 1980 US elections constitute a turning-point in American political life in that they represent the rejection of the view that the decline of the West is inevitable, or that the decline of American power is inevitable. There is now a widespread and wholesome conviction in the US that the retreat of American influence has made the world more dangerous, and that acquiescence in the decline of US power is therefore neither desirable nor acceptable.

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Special relation: President Reagan addressing Parliament

short answer is: Yes, we should; but I don't think we should deliberately seek to foment discontent in the Soviet block. What I believe we have a moral obligation to do is to keep alive for people behind the Iron Curtain alternative interpretations of reality, and alternative systems of values. We can do this actively through our Western means of communication, such as the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, the BBC, the Deutsche Welle, Radio Liberty, and so on.

Urban: But isn't this, more or less, being done? What is not being done is to pursue our information policies to a point where they would seriously impinge on the system and put the Politburo under a prolonged pressure. President Reagan's initiative to "support democratic forces" in the block would probably do that too, but whether that initiative will become policy and percolate down to the agencies that matter, remains to be seen. We could pick up the peace issue and put it firmly back in the Soviet camp. Is anybody telling Czech, Polish, Hungarian, and East German audiences that the Russian bases on their territories would not add to their chances of survival in a nuclear war?

Kirkpatrick: I agree with that completely. We did, after the Second Special Disarmament Session of the UN, succeed in doing exactly that. We took certain steps to facilitate the export of the so-called peace move-

ment back to the Soviet camp. The new UN resolution incorporates not only support for peace movements throughout the world, but pleads for guarantees that private peace-campaigners, too, will enjoy full freedom of information, speech, and assembly. The document of implementation (December 13, 1982) makes all this explicit.

It equips all citizens with the right "to participate in an informed and free discussion" on arms control and disarmament matters; enjoins all governments "to facilitate the broad flow of accurate information on disarmament matters, both governmental and non-governmental, to and among their citizens"; and enjoins all governments to "encourage their citizens freely and publicly to express their own views on disarmament questions and to organize and meet publicly for that purpose."

The initiative for this resolution came from our side of the Assembly; but the Soviet Union and its allies voted for it too. There can now be no reason why the BBC, Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, and Deutsche Welle, should not do their utmost to inform the citizens of the USSR and Eastern Europe of their new rights.

Urban: You said that you would not foment discontent in the USSR and Eastern Europe...

Kirkpatrick: I would not foment active opposition by way of subversion and Western radio broadcasts, because I

would not want the moral and political responsibility for their possible consequences.

Urban: But if such opposition existed, would you want to support it?

Kirkpatrick: Certainly I would give it support.

Urban: Poles against Russians? National liberation movements in the Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania, Uzbekistan?

Kirkpatrick: Of course I would, and I would provide all the information they may need for the success of their struggle. I would support them by peaceful means, but I would not incite or encourage them to resistance if the will to resist was not spontaneously there. There is a difference.

Take Afghanistan, where we can daily witness a great deal of indigenous heroic resistance to Soviet occupation. I would support that resistance, but I would not foment it.

If we – that is, the West as a whole – are not prepared to take responsibility for helping to protect the Afghans against the consequences of their resistance, then we have no right to encourage them to do things they would not otherwise be doing. It is therefore very important that any decision to resist should be their decision.

Urban: Well, the Hungarians rose in 1956, and the Czechs and Slovaks had their own kind of rebellion in 1968. The US did nothing to help them. Would you have supported the Hungarian revolution on the principle that the Hungarians had risen of their own volition and qualified for American support?

Kirkpatrick: Yes, I would have given assistance to the Hungarian revolution. I remember that night in November 1956 very vividly. I was watching American television when the British, French and Israelis invaded Suez and the Hungarians thought they were close to having rid themselves of Soviet occupation and the Stalinist system. I felt terribly frustrated that all the UN talked about was Suez and there was hardly any comment on the problems of successes of the Hungarian freedom fighters. I felt miserable when I heard that hundreds of young Americans were volunteering to fight with the Hungarians and were being prohibited by our government from going to Hungary. Yes, I would have made a different decision.

Urban: You would have gone in?

Kirkpatrick: No, I would not have gone in, but I would have actively supported by freedom fighters.

Urban: Clandestinely?

Kirkpatrick: I would not have gone to war, but I would have given them usable support.

Urban: The kind the US is now giving the Polish people?

Kirkpatrick: No, the Poles did not have an armed uprising. Our policy towards Poland is to show our condemnation of the repression (by the Jaruzelski government, and indirectly the Soviet Union) of the pluralist institutions which have reassured themselves over the past two years. We feel very strongly that the US government should neither acquiesce in, much less should it assist, that repression by providing economic aid or any other form of help. Indeed, it should oppose repression in any feasible way, short of war. Here is one practical example why I want to reserve the word "war" for the ultimate conflagrations. We can do much to further the interests of the Polish people without war.

© Jeane Kirkpatrick and George Urban, 1983

TOMORROW Human rights and intellectual confusion

Illustrator Nicola Bayley's latest children's book explores new territory

The bright fairyland that blossomed in south London



Nicola Bayley: "Technically I'm fine, but maybe the best work is yet to be done"

called for *The Patchwork Cat* and others, is a jealous creature. "She can't stand noise, so we don't know what will happen next." "Next" refers to the arrival in January of the first child to Nicola Bayley and her barrister husband, John Hilton. Since *The Water Babies* was among her childhood favourites, one is bound to speculate on the likelihood of her own

baby inspiring a similar project. Whichever direction her work takes, she is virtually assured of an audience whose loyalty was sealed by the success of her first publication, *Nicola Bayley's Book of Nursery Rhymes*, in 1976. Today, 700,000 books are already pre-sold for the *Copycats* venture, a year away from publication. She is certainly content with her achievements,

but what is her own opinion of ever, she has certainly become her work? "Technically, I'm an institution. At 34, she has fine", she replies. "Maybe the already delighted generation of best work is yet to come. The children. This week sees the best praise come from my tutor, Quentin Blake, when I was at the Royal College. He said my drawings were funny. That, from such a witty man, is all that one can ask."

While she admits that "one price £4.95 cannot be a phenomenon for

moreover... Miles Kington

The man behind the man

I mentioned recently that my name had got on to a mailing list which was being sold left, right, and centre to providers of services that they considered essential. I know it's the same mailing list because although they have got my address right they have got my name wrong, and they always address me as Kington Miles, or Mr K. Miles.

In this issue I have been approached by the Old Vic, Time Newsweek, the Wall Street Journal, a business travel firm and several organization who are pledged to improve my business methods. I have not taken up any of their offers yet, as I read far too many newspapers and magazines already, and my business methods are too hopeless to be sorted out by any outside agency, probably because I spend far too much time sitting around reading magazines and newspapers.

My failure to do business with them is also rooted in my strong feeling that it's not me they are talking to. In your business you need to make many rapid decisions, based on a smooth organization... "When you have to fly abroad as often as you do, it's vital in your line of business to know the state of the market and latest money movements..."

This isn't me. I don't have an organization. On the rare occasions when I fly, I leave everything till the last moment and panic my way through. Knowing the latest market movements wouldn't make the slightest difference to my life – I think I own a share, but I can't remember where I've put it. And when the French franc takes a dive, it does so with me politely looking the other way, pretending not to notice it and usually succeeding. So who are they talking to?

Kington Miles, is the answer. He isn't just a reversal of my name – he's a new person. This bloke Kington Miles is fast becoming an alter ego. Every time another piece of mail arrives, I have to resist the urge to forward it to K. Miles, though as he is obviously out of the country most of the time on vital business, it probably wouldn't get to him immediately.

I see him as a keen whizz-kid just into his forties but still youthful. He's the kind who arrives last in airport lounges but always gets on to planes first. He carries an armour-plated, Heathrow-proof case, which he is constantly opening to take out a few precious documents on which he proceeds to make a few pencil marks.

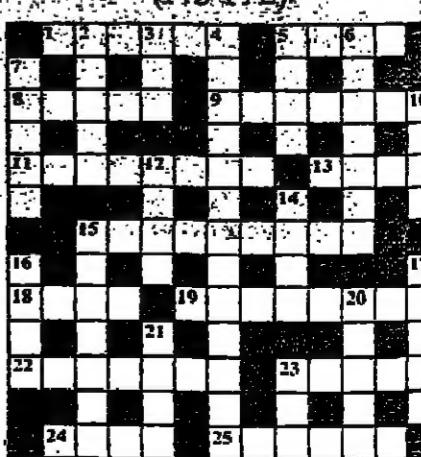
Things haven't been easy for him, of course. He has had to work very hard to become so much richer than I am. But now he is one of the jet business set, and takes his own headphones everywhere with him, so that he can plug into the plane's in-flight entertainment without paying extra each time. His only regret is that they don't have a channel devoted to the latest market movement; I fancy that he listens to country music instead, his one aberration in a well-ordered life.

He is, in short, not exactly the sort of person I would like to have as a friend, though he probably doesn't have many friends, only opposite numbers, colleagues, contacts and golfing or squash partners. He knows about the insides of cars, the wires at the back of record players, the best years of Burgundy and all the other things that I forgot to learn about and probably never will now.

The only thing that comforts me is the thought that he, presumably, has started getting post addressed to Miles Kington. Post that worries him. Things like obscure jazz catalogues from America, copies of the Spectator (which never mentions market movements), newsletters from bicycle shops, invitations to book launches and royal visits from New Zealand for £5.60. Letters from readers objecting to his shaky command of English.

And although he consoles himself with the thought that somebody somewhere is just transposing his name, he must think of me sometimes as a real person, a sort of organized, distract, dishevelled alter ego. Occasionally he must even be intrigued by the thought of me, though I fear deep down I am not all the sort of person he would like to have as a friend.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No. 172)



Across

- 1 Son of Daedalus (6)
- 2 Reason (5)
- 5 World soccer body (1,1,1)
- 8 Appropriate (5)
- 9 Poor white (7)
- 11 Head height (3,5)
- 13 Cat noise (4)
- 15 Conductor (9)
- 18 Responsibility (4)
- 19 Long grasper (8)
- 22 Aristocracy list (7)
- 23 Stone worker (5)
- 24 Appear (4)
- 25 Exemplify (6)

Down

- 3 Tear (3)
- 4 Read performance
- 5 World chess body
- 6 Bend (7)
- 7 Strange (5)
- 10 Turkic nomad (4)
- 12 Always (4)
- 14 Covering layer (4)
- 15 Placid (7)
- 16 Small forest (4)
- 17 Tiny (5)
- 20 Boxed (5)
- 21 Polish parliament (4)
- 23 Rabble (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 171

- ACROSS: 1 Pilgrimage 9 Infants 10 Molar 11 Moo 13 Et 16 TGWU 17 Enamel 18 Jude 20 Geld 21 Indaba 22 Ream 23 Scow 25 QTC 28 Angio 29 Lateral 30 Legenden
- DOWN: 2 Infra 3 Gen 4 Imam 5 Amme 6 Eclogue 7 River Jordan 8 Groundswell 12 Ope-way 14 Leo 15 Walnut 19 Draggle 20 Gas 24 Corgi 25 Ooze 26 Clod 27 Item

Elizabeth Dickson

The Mouldy is published by Jonathan Cape on Thursday, price £4.95

THE ARTS

Galleries: John Russell Taylor visits new exhibitions in Paris.

Imagination vaulting over technical limitations

Gustave Doré
Musée Carnavalet/Pavillon des Arts

Paul Iribe
Bibliothèque Fournier

Hollywood au Marais (II)
Centre Culturel du Marais

Gustave Doré was such a complex and versatile figure that it is hardly surprising it has taken us until the centenary of his death to get his true measure – or even seriously try to. And it is not certain that we have yet succeeded. In London, which played such an important part in his life, we have already had our centenary exhibition at Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox, and undoubtedly it contained food for thought: the four gigantic watercolours of tropical birds, in particular, suggested other sides to Doré's talents beyond the familiar mastery of the grotesque. These turn up again in the large show with which Paris is marking the centenary – a slightly reworked version of that staged in Doré's birthplace, Strasbourg, earlier in the year, and divided between the Musée Carnavalet and the Pavillon des Arts in the new development at Les Halles (until November 6).

The sheer size of the tropical birds impresses – especially since they are shown in the Carnavalet part of the show, which is devoted to the illustrations. In the other part they would be matched by the large oils by which Doré himself set such store. But, one realizes, they would be matched only in size. Though Doré wanted desperately to be accepted as a great painter, which meant substantial allegorical and religious canvases, and did, in his lifetime, achieve some sort of (mainly popular) reputation in this area, there remains almost always something distractingly lack-handed about his oils. He never mastered one or two comparatively simple things, like how to paint teeth in such a way that every smile does not turn into a ridiculous grimace. But, more important, the paint just looks studgy and laboriously applied: when a painting is impressive, it is always because the amazing quality of Doré's imagination vaults over all technical limitations.

Or, to put it in the way he would have feared most, he always remains the illustrator struggling to become a painter. But then, apart from the irrelevant snob values attached to such a categorization, what is wrong with that? The great series of illustrations shown at the Carnavalet in all sorts of states from first sketches to the finished wood-engravings (cut, of course, by commercial engravers) are familiar, but never cease to amaze. Who has ever better caught the horrors of Dante's *Inferno*, or Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, or for that matter the real-life London of the



The torch of a master in one of Doré's illustrations for Rabelais – and an icon for veneration in Robert Coburn's photograph of the sultry Gene Tierney



Industrial design for the rest of his life (he died in 1935)

Though he was enormously famous in his own lifetime, changing fashions and political situations after his death rapidly obliterated him from public memory. But the centenary of his birth has offered a good occasion for reappraisal, and the Paris authorities have done him proud. A large show takes in his stage designs, his notorious albums for Poiret, his furniture and jewellery (in both of which areas he made an outstanding contribution), his industrial designs for mass-produced packages, advertisements etc, and of course his early magazine illustrations and his later savagely elegant political cartoons. Precursor of Art Deco, he certainly

was; the range of his work is truly astonishing – and practically everything he designed is the epitome of Parisian chic. But there is more: the furniture is seriously comparable with Kuhlmann, and the impassioned coverage of the Stavisky affair at the end of his life shows that, though his sense of style never deserted him, he was no mere social butterfly. This exhibition is one which will certainly require a new chapter to be written in the history of twentieth-century decorative art.

Meanwhile, at the Centre Culturel du Marais until January 30, is an equally astonishing show disguised under the innocuous title Hollywood au Marais (II). Number 1 was a substantially reworked version of the Diana Vreeland movie costume show from New York a few years ago. This time what is celebrated is the long-ignored art of the Hollywood photographer, particularly the Hollywood portrait photographer. All the pictures in it come from London's own Kobal Collection, either directly or via the Museum of Modern Art, New York. And what it amounts to, as well as being, of course, a nostalgic banquet, is an assertion of the stature of these photographs as works of photographic art, quite irrespective of what screen gods and goddesses they take as their raw material.

This is in fact a much bolder undertaking than at first appears: not only is it claiming serious attention for something which has usually been dismissed as camp kitsch, but, in doing so, it is swimming right against the tide of currently fashionable thought on photography. At the moment we are living, where photography is concerned, in an era of aesthetic puritanism. Retouching, or even retouching images is looked down on or regarded as illegitimate trickery, so that in recent exhibitions the carefully considered image selec-

tion and cropping of a photographer like Weegee is deliberately undone in the cause of truth and seeing the "real" picture that the photographer somehow meant, whatever he thought he meant. None of these Hollywood photographers had any truck with that. They were not conveying the truth, if we suppose truth to reside in the physical accidents of the moment; they were providing votive offerings to the gods. Their photographs were elaborate, artificial artifacts, into which careful selection and elaborate retouching were built from the first conception.

So these pictures are not "unsparing" slabs at the truth, but icons meant for veneration. And who could fail to worship, faced with a roomful of Dietrich at various stages, seen through the eyes of various photographers? Who would not be amazed at the freshness of a 16-year-old beauty called Loretta Young, or the sultriness of a Gene Tierney looking out from under lowered lids at the outset of her career, or the slightly sultry sexuality of Gary Cooper in the early Thirties? Who indeed. But then it is equally possible to feel the same sort of response in front of a picture of someone we have scarcely heard of, a Gwilym Andre or a Frances Dee. Of course character comes through, but finally the photographer's eye is not the medium but the message. These images by virtually unsung greats like George Hurrell, Clarence Sinclair Bull, Laszlo Willinger and Ernest Bachrach (unsung, that is, until John Kobal's book *The Art of the Great Hollywood Portrait Photographers* revealed them to us) are the essence, captured and held but also sometimes created by the camera. Those we have not heard of never managed to live up to the ideal when they were on screen. Here it is the picture rather than the person that glows again for us. And, if that is not photographic art, it is very difficult to say what it.

Television
Profit and loss

Considering the extent to which this country has, until recently, grown fat off the land of Ireland; 'stumping up £7m a year to keep Irish lighthousemen in fridges and washing machines seems the least we could do in return. This fact, unearthed a few years ago by the Parliamentary Public Affairs Committee, was the heart-warming exception in an otherwise shocking catalogue of sins of omission presented by Granada's *World in Action*.

Did you know that it costs £4 to collect each £1 dog licence, although these theoretically exist to bring in revenue? How did you feel about the Marconi sales director, who, when taxed with making excessive profits on government contracts, professed not to understand such a daft contradiction in terms? ("We make profits because we're in the profit-making business.") How did you react to the fetching little tableau in the British ambassador's Vermeulen-style Vienna residence, defended by its languid incum-

bent (who has an embassy as well) as "a supremely effective machine for entertaining"?

Crossly, no doubt, as do the MPs charged with the Sisyphean task of ensuring that their constituents' money is not wasted. The politicians' executive is something called the Exchequer and Audit Department but this body, it was suggested, was chronically short of status, power, expertise and even office space. These are serious allegations will there now be an official reply?

"The Arabs is a rare exercise in co-operation," says the press release accompanying Channel 4's new series of that name. Writers, teachers, journalists, scholars, poets and planners have apparently worked hand-in-hand with British documentary-makers: the opening film, which came nowhere near answering its own question, "what is the meaning of arabs?", had a predictably anodyne feel.

Michael Church

Opera

Nicely nonsensical

The Love of Three Oranges

Glyndebourne

What was staged as a comedy pantomime at the summer festival two years ago, when it was sung in French, has been

given a racy new English translation by Tom Stoppard for the Glyndebourne Touring Opera repertory. Mr Stoppard's first venture into opera translation has the kind of idiot fun with words that is again to be amazed at the freshness of a 16-year-old beauty called Loretta Young, or the sultriness of a Gene Tierney looking out from under lowered lids at the outset of her career, or the slightly sultry sexuality of Gary Cooper in the early Thirties? Who indeed. But then it is equally

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for balancing voices and music is evident in his concern for the composer's intentions and in the response of the Bournemouth Sinfonietta, the resident orchestra for a tour that successively takes in Plymouth, Oxford, Southampton, Norwich and Nottingham.

The other ingredient for entertaining comedy is in the singing itself, with a young and accomplished cast mostly putting to good effect the opportunity for lively characterization without excessive demands on vocal technique. At Glyndebourne last Friday the personable Prince of Glenn Winslade was complemented in this respect by John Hancock and Hugh Hetherington, Pantafool and Truffaldino respectively, by Elizabeth Byrne as a forceful Fata Morgana and by Roger Bryson as the sonorous King.

Whether as Tiepolo punchlines wielding the slings and arrows that gave the *commedia dell'arte* one of its sobriquets, or as bystanders barracking the other performers, the chorus are well disposed vocally and visually in the way of compromise for touring. A few distractions have disappeared, but there always were a few too many, and Mr Sendak's monster cannibal cook (sung by Michael Carlyle) and inflatable Fata figure are as ingenious as before amid the acrobats, number and musicians of the opera's entourage.

Noel Goodwin

Concerts

NDRSO/Wand
Festival Hall/Radio 3

A magnificent, sonorous wholly unsensational account of Bruckner's Fifth Symphony was given by the visiting North German Radio Symphony Orchestra on Sunday. As listeners to the recent Radio 3 series, introduced by Howard Hartog, of performances by Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt will have quickly realized, Hamburg's radio orchestra has qualities of depth, resonance and reliable unobtrusive musicianship which put some of the more variable products of our own orchestras to shame. Günter Wand has been its principal conductor only since last year (Moshe Atzmon and Klaus Tennstedt filled the gap after Schmidt-Isserstedt's retirement).

If the unusual sounds of the wind soloists and the continuous nobility of the string sound are the most precious attributes of the brass section is the most striking. Never forced, always perfectly coordinated, they trumpeted their sharp-edged fanfares into eternity. This concert belonged (by a quirk of sponsorship) to the "Endless International Concert Series"; it would be difficult to think of a movement more splendidly endless than that.

Nicholas Kenyon
Doese/Pataki
Wigmore Hall

The nine-day festival of Swedish music which has reached the bracket "Sounds of Sweden" London season of concerts came to a resonant climax on Sunday night with a recital of Scandinavian songs by the Swedish soprano Helena Doese and her accompanist Eva Pataki.

Some recitals share some teach some illuminate, and some few, like Miss Doese, wrap up all these qualities in a generosity of giving. For it is not only Miss Doese's voice itself that is large, as those who saw her Covent Garden Mimì in 1974 will remember, but also her understanding of the nature of each song and her totally unselfconscious skill in projecting it. Thus, a warm, light-handed fluency was found for even the unmemorable, generalized sentiments of three Scandinavian songs, while the very weight of her voice was exploited to give sprang and momentum to Peterson-Berger's "Polka".

The accompanist's skill here lies chiefly in knowing how to keep her place, the five Ture Rangstrom songs, by contrast, with their strongly carved individual features, revealed more rewardingly the imaginative skill of Miss Pataki's playing. Miss Doese, too, pointed shrewdly their economic word-setting weighty and sombre-toned, in the bare contours of "A night prayer", robust and athletic in the broken phrases and volatile leaps of "An old dance rhythm".

After the interval came four boldly contrasted Sibelius songs, then four, alas only four, by Grieg – though I suppose he is a luxury bonus in this series. To his "Primula", "Swan", and

"I love you" Miss Doese brought an expressive largeness that never threatened the scale and framework of their minaturism. One's only wish was that her own generosity had been matched by greater musical substance.

Hilary Finch

Annie Fischer
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Back in London for three consecutive Sunday recitals in the South Bank piano series, Annie Fischer found a large, welcoming audience in wait for her introductory programme of Mozart, Schubert and Schumann.

Everything she played was the better for advocacy so positive, so urgent, so warm. But it was Schumann's *Carneval* that thrived most on her full-bodied tones and inexhaustible Hungarian ardour. It was a richly characterized performance, full of lovingly perceptive detail yet never self-conscious in point-making.

Perhaps "Papillons", "Pantalon et Colombine" and even "Paganini" were too precipitate. But "Eusebius" was as searching as "Aven" was tender. "Chiarina", "Estrella", and "Chopin" had an exceptional inner incandescence, and "Valerie noble" an expansiveness of phrasing to equal the delectable ill of "Valse allemande".

As for the final "Marche", that was an outright victory for the Davidibond which not even a wrong note or two in the closing bars could undermine.

Schubert's posthumous A major Sonata starts with an impious challenge. Miss Fischer ensured that it remained very highly charged throughout, filling out its climaxes – not least the dramatic outburst in the Adagio – with tone as full and forward as anything heard in her Schumann. But now and again (as at the start of the first movement's development and the finale's codetta as well as during the Scherzo) she missed opportunities for *pianissimo* that would have made her own *fiorissimo*, and Schubert's tonal contrasts, the more telling. In Mozart's F major Sonata, K332, she again made no pretence that her piano forte was a fortepiano. But, if executed in her own rather than the composer's sound world, this performance too was memorable for its pungent directness.

Joan Chissell



"Looks like Armitage's salesforce were up on travelling expenses again."

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**THE TIMES
DIARY**

Watt cheer

A mixture of jubilation and embarrassment greeted the resignation of James Watt, President Reagan's Secretary of the Interior and arch-hate figure among conservationists, when the news was broken to delegates at the World Wilderness Congress in Fife, Scotland, yesterday. As the majority of delegates made no secret of their delight at Watt's departure, the official US government representatives, including Ray Arnett, an assistant secretary in Watt's department, could do little more than look sheepish.

Besides such well-known gaffes as trying to ban the Beach Boys from playing in Washington on the ground that they attracted the "wrong element", Watt infuriated millions of people by proposing that the zealously guarded wilderness areas of the United States should be opened up for oil and gas exploration. Excited though they are to see the back of Watt, who once roundly on his conservationist critics and called them Nazis, delegates remain convinced that the Reagan Administration is bent on dismantling all the environmental safeguards that have been established over the years.

Most look on Arnett, regarded as an outside possibility to succeed Watt, as an ally, but they are waiting to see if he stands up and fights.

• Last week was National Foot Health Week. Could this explain the kindness of Labour Party delegates to their former leader?

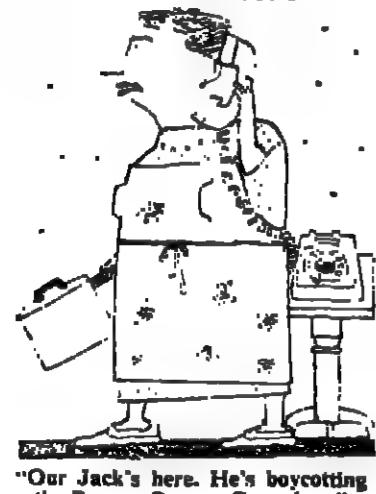
Propagandhi

The unending euphoria which has followed Sir Richard Attenborough's *Gandhi* was responsible for dispatching the portly film-maker to yet another worthy function last night. This time he was giving the opening address in London to a founding meeting organized by Lord Ennals to establish a Gandhi Foundation in Britain. An annual Gandhi memorial lecture, Gandhi peace prizes and a directory of Gandhian organizations are expected to follow.

The meeting, which, according to Lord Ennals, is aimed at providing an effective forum to promote Gandhian ideals, was the third such function attended by Sir Richard in the space of 10 days. For once, neither dinner nor socializing was involved.

Could this herald the start of some relief for Sir Richard's generous waistline. I innocently asked one of his aides yesterday: "No, he's always been that shape," was the reply.

BARRY FANTONI



"Our Jack's here. He's boycotting the Boycott Boycott Committee"

Guiding light

Dressed in black and white, clutching a cigarette holder in one hand and a whisky and water in the other, Princess Margaret looked an unlikely president of the Girl Guides Association as she mingled with Guides and Guiders at a Merton Hall reception yesterday. It soon became obvious that she knew as much about the association as any of the well-scrubbed ladies in navy suits and badges she was lunching with. Her Royal Highness chattered enthusiastically about Queen's Guides, Rangers and Young Leaders. She asked Mr James Whitaker of the *Daily Mirror*, King of the Royal Watchers, whether he was interested in Girl Guides. Mr Whitaker said that he was.

Lotta bottle

Norman Tebbit discovered the other day that being Secretary of State for Employment may have its disadvantages when it comes to helping with the weekly shopping. After paying for two bottles of plonk in a supermarket in Birkhampton, where he has a home, Tebbit was told by the checkout assistant: "I hope it's (plette) well chokes you. The minister made a dignified exit, something between amusement and surprise crossing his wort features.

This England: the Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, Lord Hamilton of Dallzell, will preside at a curious ceremony at County Hall in Kingston on October 29. It is his duty, following the publication of the Queen's Birthday Honours List in June, to present a British Empire Medal to Mr Robbie Bolton, of Ashton, in recognition of this gentleman's 23 years' service to what is now Thora EMI. For Mr Bolton, however, the ceremony will not be all it might have been, for his service to Thora EMI, where he worked as a senior engineering technician, came to an end last November when he was made redundant. There are not many openings these days for battery testing experts aged 59, so Mr Bolton has yet to find another job. He is thus not only BEM, but UE40.

PHS



Crime: the hardliners are wrong

by Vivien Stern

Last month Crime Concern, a group of frustrated supporters of the death penalty on the Conservative backbenches, put to the Home Secretary a set of proposals entitled "The Ugly Upsurge". If Leon Brittan capitulates to their demand for harsher sentencing and tougher penal policies, emotion will have triumphed over reason.

The backbenchers' document contained a number of factual errors, including the claim that over the last 10 years 29 people convicted of murder have carried out further murders after release from prison. The correct figure is three. This error of approximately 1,000 per cent suggests that the group may be concerned about crime but is remarkably unconcerned about facts.

The proposals are based on the fallacious notion that crime would be reduced by the deterrent effect of tougher penalties. Research studies throughout Europe and the United States have failed to find any deterrent effect from severe prison sentences. A man about to rob a bank cares little whether he faces a theoretical 10, 15 or 20-year sentence; all he cares about is to avoid being caught.

The Crime Concern group assures us that, if life sentences automatically meant at least 20 years in prison (which the courts could reduce only in special circumstances), this "would create a deterrent more in keeping with the nature of the crime and one which would strike fear into the heart of a potential killer". This ignores the many murders which are a matter of emotion and

impulse, often within the family or among close associates, and which are therefore not affected by deterrents.

They say that the life sentence "has produced an average sentence of about ten-and-a-half years imprisonment", and that "if present trends on parole and remission policy continue, this average is almost certain to reduce further in respect of those at present serving such sentences".

First, remission does not affect life sentences. Second, ten-and-a-half years is the average time spent in prison by those who have been released. Many others remain in prison for much longer periods; one man has been in prison for over 10 years and 31 for over 20 years. Third, there has been a lengthening in recent years of the average time spent in custody by lifers.

Trial judges already have the power to recommend in appropriate cases that a murderer should serve a minimum period in prison, and such recommendations are rarely overturned. Since 1965 judges have made over 130 such recommendations. In only three cases have prisoners been released earlier than recommended and even then only following consultations with the Lord Chief Justice and the trial judge.

Equally objectionable is Crime Concern's proposal that the Home Secretary should consider mandatory sentences for certain

crimes, and automatically add five years without remission or parole to the penalty which the court considers appropriate for any offence involving guns. Such offences vary greatly.

A firearm may be loaded or unloaded, a sawn-off shotgun or (as in most firearms offences) an air pistol. The offence may be organized, planned and cold-blooded, or it may involve a teenager on the fringe of a gang who has been pressed into involvement by more hardened criminals.

The case against mandatory sentences is every bit as strong now as it was when Sir Patrick Mayhew, then a Home Office minister, rejected an amendment to last year's Criminal Justice Bill which would have provided mandatory 14-year sentences for firearms offences.

It is ill-founded to suggest that present policies towards violent offenders are excessively lenient. For example, 15 years is the normal penalty for a participant in an organized armed robbery involving large amounts of money, and of the 16 people convicted of murdering policemen since 1965, none has yet been released.

The proposals of the Crime Concern group would be both inhumane and counter-productive. If the Home Secretary were to adopt any of them, it would be the most retrograde step in penal policy this century.

The author is director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

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As the Aquino inquiry collapses, David Watts on the survival of Marcos

Manila

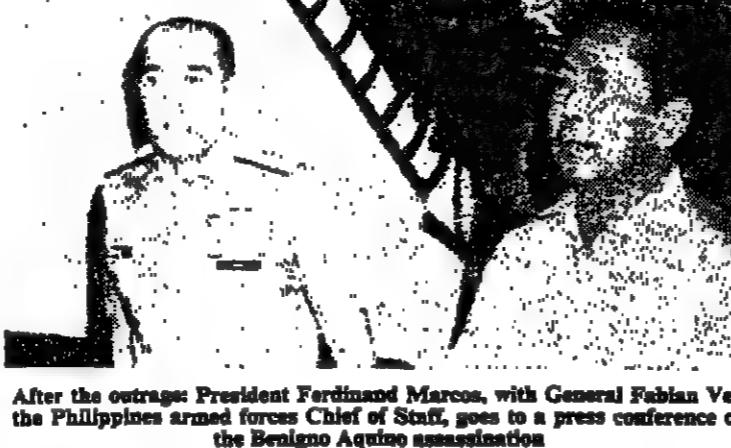
An executive of the Philippines' oldest bank beams down on demonstrators a dozen floors below, calling for the resignation of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Around him, secretaries bustle past with arms full of shredded yellow paper to shower on the streets, symbols of the growing demand for change in the Philippines, which ironically is being condoned by the very business community which has so prospered under the control of a government which, for all intents and purposes, still uses martial law to govern the country.

The President has threatened to arrest people like this young executive, the epitome of the young Filipino businessman in short-sleeved *barong*, the stylish Latino shirt worn long over the trousers. Smiling, the businessman says: "Even if we wanted to stop these protests, we could not." In the same high-rise business area, Makati, purpose-built for multinational corporations and hedged about with exclusive "villages" where the wealthy are protected from the unwelcome attentions of the poor, a group of lawyers met soon afterwards.

Young and obviously prospering they too fell firmly into that élite category which at first sight has more to gain from stability than from the overthrow of the Marcos regime. There is a story of perversity of the constitution to try to prevent further unrest — of haphazard arrests at demonstrations and prosecution under two recently revealed and illegal presidential decrees which provide for life imprisonment or death for participation in or mere presence at a demonstration where arms are being carried. More than 60 people are now facing such charges as incitement for rebellion, and the quality of the evidence against them is similar to that against Miss Lipeda de las Reyes, a second-year accountancy student who approached a recent demonstration "to see what was happening".

She was taken to a police station and forced to pose holding the yellow banners that symbolize the protest movement generated by the assassination of Benito Aquino while police videotaped her and her companions. Like many others, she was prevented from seeing a lawyer for more than a week after her arrest, and since then has been held with common criminals, and, it is alleged, been subjected to sexual abuse. The lawyers are forming a group of



After the outrage President Ferdinand Marcos, with General Fabian Ver, the Philippines armed forces Chief of Staff, goes to a press conference on the Benigno Aquino assassination

Final blow for the wounded Tiger of Manila?

activists to help such victims without charge.

The revolt of the Filipino middle class is now as firmly established as it is unexpected. For years the chronic disparity between opulence of the Manila élite and the surrounding country had pointed to a classic Maoist revolution in the making. But no one, least of all the communists, had expected it to be even a medium-term prospect. The outer islands of the archipelago that produce the country's valuable exports of minerals, fruit and sugar have been exploited relentlessly by Marcos cronies during the 18 years of his rule. Change, everyone thought, would start among the peasants who looked to the middle class. Filipinos were aware that Mr Aquino had been as free-wheeling as any politician in his day, but his patriotism and intelligence were beyond question. And he had married into one of the old, landed Spanish families who make up the Filipino aristocracy. If the government or its associates, felt ready to assassinate Mr Aquino, no one in the country was safe.

But the assassination of Mr Aquino at Manila airport on August 21 changed all that. It is virtually impossible to find a Filipino who believes that there was no official involvement in the killing and the government's qualifications and explanations since then have served only to undermine further its credibility. The final straw was to blame the death on a communist plot, the tired, old explanation doled out when anything untoward happens.

The President had gone on to belittle Mr Aquino — to say on television that he had never presented any political threat to him — an untruthful and unforgivable denigration of a man who had been his political prisoner for eight years.

The old Marcos government would perhaps have been able to ride out the political and economic storm that followed the murder. But Marcos is now a sick man and Manila a city of constant speculation on how much longer his physical and political life has to run. The press and television are in the hands of cronies unwilling to tell Filipinos the truth. The uncertainty has further undermined an economy already shaky enough to put it among the countries most likely to default unless the International Monetary Fund is able to help with funds to underwrite a deficit which could reach \$1.8bn for the year.

It appears that the lurch from which the president has suffered for some time is becoming both more generalized throughout the body and particularly affecting his kidneys. It is also widely reported in the diplomatic community that the steroids with which he has been treated are now making him suffer from periods of irrationality. Palace attempts to convince people that the President is still fit have only confirmed his rapid decline.

There are numerous rumours, too, that his illness has resulted in a breaking down of his body's immunity system. That is confirmed by visitors to Malacanang Palace who are now seated well away from the chief executive at meetings. When a new ambassador presented his credentials recently there was none of the usual speech-making or socializing and what used to be day-long sessions of "holding court" at Malacanang with a constant stream of visitors are things of the past.

The question now turns on what is happening inside the pseudo-baroque splendour of Malacanang Palace. Is the chief executive still running the government or is it true that much of the real power is now in the hands of General Fabian Ver, Chief of Staff of the armed forces and his ally, Mrs Imelda Marcos, the "Iron Butterfly".

What is certain is that the executives of Makati today are the students who used to protest so vehemently against Marcos a decade ago. They were happy so long as their businesses and the country were prospering — politics was cast aside during the martial-law years but their true opinions of the President never fundamentally changed. Now that the tiger of Malacanang is wounded, the future of the country is in question and it is open season.

Tomorrow: the succession question

At play with the Soviet submarine bullies

Stockholm

It is two years since the "Whiskey on the rocks" incident when an elderly Soviet submarine ran aground on a reef outside the southern Swedish naval base at Karlskrona and was discovered 12 hours later by two passing fishermen. Nearly a year has passed since six Soviet submarines were able to cruise around for a fortnight between Stockholm harbour and the Musko Island naval base despite the best efforts of the entire Swedish navy.

The Musko incident was extraordinary only in the sense that it generated: the Swedish navy registered another 51 submarine intrusions in 1982, and this year's figures, though released in a less definite form, seem to show an undiminished level of Soviet submarine activity. But apart from Whiskey 137, the submarine which ran aground, not one has been caught.

This is not an impressive record, but neither is it as shaming as it first appears. Submarines are difficult enough to detect and sink under the most favourable circumstances, and force an unwilling submarine to

surface — as the Swedes are trying to do — is more difficult still; so difficult, in fact, that no one has ever succeeded in doing it except by accident.

The geography of the Swedish Baltic coast is another factor that helps the Russians. From Malmö in the south to Haparanda on the Finnish border is farther than from Malmö to Naples; the small Swedish navy cannot guard any but the most important stretches of coastline. In practice this means most Swedish ports and river mouths, but these might have been designed for the convenience of visiting submariners. They look as if the coastline has been grated into the sea — an almost unavigable wilderness of islands, shoals, and reefs.

But what makes the Swedish task really hopeless is the inadequacy of the navy's current equipment. Much of it is obsolescent or quite unsuited to the task — the depth charges dropped off Musko were old stock from the 1930s and '40s, which frequently failed to explode — while what is up to date is in very short supply. At the time of the Musko

incident only seven of the large helicopters that are the most effective submarine hunters were operational. Only four of these were equipped with both hydrophones and depth charges. The Swedish navy has got much more powerful depth charges than those so far used, but these can be launched only from destroyers and both the navy's destroyers have been laid up.

New weapons designed to cripple rather than to sink submarines are being brought into service, but they have not so far lived up to the high hopes pinned on them.

These shortages reflect a failure of political imagination. The scale and success of the Soviet submarine intrusions took the Swedes completely by surprise, as did the use of midget submarines. Until the summer of 1980 Soviet submarines were infrequent visitors to these shores and, once detected, they would obediently turn round and head for the open sea again. So the Swedes — understandably enough — neglected their anti-submarine defences, and concentrated their considerable defence spending on

the air force and the conscript army instead.

Resources have since been redirected, so that the navy's chief objective now is to defend against the submarines rather than to ward off hypothetical invasions. Improved tactics, and the more intelligent use of available weapons, seem at the moment the likeliest routes to success.

Swedes are angry and bewildered. Why should the Russians spend so much time and effort bullying an inoffensive neutral country? The government commission that investigated the Musko incident came to the conclusion that the midget submarines could be used to lay mines or land sabotage teams in the early stages of a war, while other observers have pointed out that the Baltic archipelagos would make ideal hiding places for missile-armed submarines in wartime. Another theory is that the Soviet Union wants to make it clear to everyone that it regards the Baltic as its private lake, where it may do as it pleases.

Andrew Brown

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Andrew Brown

David Hart

Give us liberty — not equality

The Prime Minister was elected, on both occasions, on the broad understanding that she wanted to decrease the size and influence of the state and so return some measure of freedom and responsibility to the individual, a noble and, when compared to the shabby lust for easy consensus of most of her postwar predecessors, a radical vision.

But since 1979, the state's demands on the national wealth have grown. Planned spending is expected to increase by 5.8 per cent this year. The number of pensioners is expected to rise by about 1 per cent every year for the next decade. Defence spending is planned to grow by 3 per cent annually. Any decrease in the cost of unemployment is likely to be taken up by the continuing increase in welfare expectations.

Increasing freedom for the individual cannot be achieved if public expenditure is to continue to grow faster than the economy. And it will, unless some of the most sacred assumptions are reconsidered.

Here are some thoughts for Conservatives gathered at Blackpool:

A society that offers its citizens the freedom to succeed, perform, offers them the freedom to fail. There will always be some who suffer misfortunes for which they cannot provide. They should be helped, first by relatives, friends and voluntary groups, and only as a last resort by the state.

More readily embraced by Labour than by Conservatives, equality has become a legitimate role, as the first principle of public policy. But equality, if it is a moral goal, is manifestly unapproachable. It is a material goal, it cannot be approached without great coercion. Making equality the touchstone of public morality leads to an idiotic anomaly: free welfare services for those who can afford to pay for them. Thus resources that otherwise could be devoted to the truly needy or remain in the hands of individuals are squandered by the state. Conservatives should own up and declare that equality is not only unobtainable but also undesirable.

This is not to say that equality of opportunity is undesirable. But it can be approached only by societies that foster individual freedom.

The state has assumed the function of the individual as provider of compassion, that uniquely human attribute with its extraordinary ability to provide healing balm to the receiver and the

giver. But compassion cannot be supplied by the state. Indeed, by encouraging brutal, monopoly bargaining power in the welfare industries the state has prevented many individuals from being compassionate as they would like.

The last strike by the health workers lengthened the waiting time for operations considerably. Though it will be denied, some people must have died prematurely as a result.

It has been accepted, since the Second



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A MAN TO BE RECKONED WITH

Forty-four days after he announced his decision to resign, Mr Menachem Begin is no longer Israel's prime minister. The idea that he was actually running the country during this long interim seems to have been a legal fiction. He withdrew completely not just from public view but from all contact with anyone except his children and one close personal aide. His precise mental and physical state has been a subject of intense speculation but clearly he was not capable of functioning as prime minister.

For these six weeks Israel has been to all intents and purposes an automatic pilot. The re-deployment in Lebanon went ahead, but Israeli reaction to the momentous events which followed was kept to the predictable minimum. The drastic economic measures which were generally expected at the end of August have not been announced. The economy continued to coast down hill. Only in the last two days has it developed into an acute crisis of the entire banking system – and that was triggered partly by apprehension that the new government, once formed, would have to proceed at once with an austerity package including yet another sharp devaluation of the shekel.

All the energies of Israel's political leaders during these six weeks have gone into forming the new government. Yet the new government in which the Knesset yesterday expressed its confidence is in fact simply the old government minus Mr Begin; and the old government had been perceived by most commentators as paralysed by internal divisions and held together only by Mr Begin's personal authority.

The new prime minister, Mr Shamir, was generally agreed to be the less glamorous and charismatic of the two contestants for the succession to Mr Begin as leader of the Herut ("freedom") party. He was also much the older – sixty-seven to Mr David Levy's forty-five. Those very qualifications were crucial in ensuring his election, since they made him seem less of a threat to the ambitions of others who for whom the timing of Mr Begin's departure was unimportant, such as Mr Moshe Arens (not a member of the present Knesset) or Mr Ariel Sharon (still, in semi-disgrace because of his condemnation by the Kahn report and, more generally, because of popular disillusionment with the results of the Lebanese war).

On the face of it, therefore, Mr Shamir's chances of achieving more than a holding action – and a short-lived one at that – are very meagre. But we should all by now have learnt to beware the colourless stopgap leader. Such – to choose but one striking recent example from a neighbouring country – was the unanimous judgement on Anwar Sadat when he became President of Egypt on Nasser's death.

Mr Shamir too may prove a force to be reckoned with in his own right. Until now he has shunned the limelight, but those who know him regard him as an effective organizer, a patient and skilful negotiator, and a man of ruthless fixity of purpose. Mr Begin was often referred to as a terrorist, and so he was in the sense that he had been prepared to use terror as a means to political ends. But he was above all a theorist and an orator – indeed, he claims never to have

held a gun in his own hand. Moreover his advocacy of violence was always directed at those whom he saw as the enemies of Israel, never at fellow-Jews.

Mr Shamir, by contrast, as one of the leaders of the notorious Stern Gang, was a terrorist in the full sense of the word. He executed dissident members of his own organization. He must have been party to the attempt by the Stern Gang, in 1940-41, to form an alliance with Nazi Germany on the basis of a "Jew-free Europe", to be achieved through emigration to Palestine. He was certainly the main planner of the assassinations of Lord Moyne, a British cabinet minister, in 1944 and of Count Folke Bernadotte, a United Nations mediator, in 1948. Later he held an important post in Israeli intelligence, concerned with covert operations in Arab countries.

That Israel, through her elected parliament, should choose to be led by a man with such a record (and a man, it should also be noted, who voted against the Camp David accords) may seem rather remarkable, and indeed rather sad. But clearly he is a man it would be dangerous to underestimate.

He may not have Mr Begin's style, but his toughness will probably appeal, as Mr Begin's did, to the non-European majority in Israel which is profoundly indifferent to the views of Western countries. Only if both Israel's economy and her situation in Lebanon continue to deteriorate, and if the Labour party finds a new leader with a real popular touch, is Mr Shamir likely to find himself in serious trouble.

WINDOW ON A CLOSED WORLD

The International Sakharov Hearings which open in Lisbon tomorrow are a salutary reminder that when the rights of any individual are violated – even far away beyond the borders of another state – everyone is in some way diminished. Just as it is generally accepted that reluctance to disturb a neighbour's privacy is no reason for doing nothing if screams are heard next door, respect for national sovereignty cannot excuse lack of concern for the suffering of citizens of some other country, especially when its government has no popular mandate to rule.

Ten years ago the USSR ratified two international covenants based on the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights whereby it solemnly undertook to guarantee in legislation – and in practice – the political, economic, and social rights of individual citizens. But despite the work of UN committees, and of conferences to monitor the observance of the 1975 Helsinki accords, Soviet officials refuse to accept that criticisms of their record have any foundation in fact.

Hard evidence is needed, but a thorough international investigation can be conducted in the USSR. The testimony of eye witnesses before a responsible jury is generally accepted in a court of law and it is this practice which is followed in the International Sakharov Hearings. The first session which was held in Copenhagen in 1975 was followed by further sessions in Rome and Washington, each organized by an independent

national committee from the host country. The chairman of the Portuguese honorary committee is Mr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister. The Lisbon hearings will cover working conditions in the USSR and examine the question of forced labour – not so much whether the practice exists, but rather to attempt to establish its extent. Several leaders of the independent trade union movement are imprisoned in labour camps and psychiatric hospitals; others now in exile report that the struggle for workers' rights continues underground.

President Andropov himself has drawn attention to the bribery, corruption and inefficiency which are endemic in Soviet society, adding to economic problems and making it difficult to improve the low living standards of the average family. Conditions in Soviet factories and homes are indeed bad, but the life of millions of convicts in forced labour camps and Siberian exile is even worse. Among them are thousands of prisoners of conscience. The evidence is not based solely on American satellite photography, accurate though it is. Russians have smuggled to the West secret film of these work colonies, and there are many reliable witnesses to describe their own experience of them.

Recent reports of high-level "defectors" from the USSR include the case of a brigadier-general who crossed the border into Turkey. There are few aspects of Soviet life which cannot be described by Soviet émigrés from first-hand knowledge.

seen, as the Russians and French appreciate all too well, to be backing our nuclear export industry. We have a reactor ideally suited to the needs of developing countries and we can also provide fuel reprocessing facilities second to none. The problems of nuclear proliferation are considerable but they will have to be accommodated through the IAEA.

The energy problem may have receded temporarily in the West, but it is all too real in the developing countries and we should seize the opportunity to help solve their problems with British nuclear technology.

Yours faithfully,
IAN FELLS,
The University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
Mer Court, Claremont Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
September 28.

Iran-Iraq war
From Professor Mahmoud Sanai

Sir, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in her Washington speech (report, September 30) has emphasized the morality of the Western position compared to that of the Soviet Union. The wide-spread revisionism that all over the world at the shooting down of the Korean airliner confirms the importance of this aspect.

Yet there is an important area in

world events, from which the moral conscience of the West seems to be completely cut off. I am referring to the Iran-Iraq war that has now entered its fourth year and which has left millions of dead, maimed and homeless human beings and untold suffering and destruction.

May I suggest that a commission be created under the auspices of the UN composed of eminent jurists (not politicians) from five neutral countries with no special link with either of the two belligerents – say Austria, Denmark, India, Switzerland and Thailand.

Yours faithfully,
IAN FELLS,

The University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
Mer Court, Claremont Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
September 28.

A whole-hearted attempt to do something about this tragedy will go a long way to confirming the Prime Minister's claim to the existence of a moral ingredient in Western policy.

Yours truly,
MAHMOUD SANAI,
37 Frogmore,
Hampstead NW3.

We are in a position to sell into the enormous Third World market (another 25 developing countries will have gone nuclear by 2000, according to the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA)) tried and proven nuclear reactors of the Oldbury-Magnax design. As a trading nation we cannot complacently live off our North Sea oil for ever; we must export, and if developing countries are bent on nuclear power they had better have the safest and the best.

We can provide it, but in these days of international trade agreements the Government must be

able to exert no measurable influence on the health of the Royal Family or on the weather. The average age attained by 97 members of royal houses, who are extensively prayed for, was, according to his table, 64.04 years, compared with 68.74 years for 513 people in trade and commerce who are hardly prayed for at all.

Although Galton's figures of 1872 may not stand scrutiny in the light of modern scholarship, his philosophical approach exemplifies the basis of researches which since his time led to the conquest of such scourges as smallpox, typhoid and consumption, against which "mind" had enjoyed conspicuously limited success.

Yours faithfully,
MAGNUS PYKE,
3 St Peter's Villas, W6.

October 4.

Yet there is an important area in

Taking advantage in Hongkong

From Mr Jack Perry

Sir, The near-panic tremors of the Hongkong financial community are the exaggerated consequences of certain euphoric forecasts by some of the China watchers. These assumed that the post-Mao leadership, given choice between national pride and Hongkong dollars, would give

priority to the latter and agree to cosmetic surgery that would ensure the continuance of the British administration of Hongkong.

Anyone who has taken the opportunity, over the past years, to listen to Chinese leaders at all levels and in all political circumstances before, during, and after the cultural revolution, would have been aware that this was a piece of specious nonsense.

Indeed, what is now being obscured by calls for the British negotiators to bang the table is the determination of Peking to facilitate the growth of the Hongkong economy far beyond its present stage of development within the special circumstances of a new autonomous regime operating an economic and social system already fashioned by its inhabitants.

It is on the cards that within five years of the establishment of the new self-governing administration of Hongkong, its territory will be substantially increased by moving its borders into Kwangtung Province, leading to the doubling of its present population.

It is the clear intention of the Chinese authorities to encourage Hongkong to concentrate on substantially increasing its industrial productive capacity to enable this area to become the fastest growing manufacturing centre in the world.

For this purpose foreign investment under protected regulations will need to be encouraged. There can be little doubt that whatever shocks and jolts the Hang Seng Index currently exhibits, foreign investors from Japan, the United States and Europe will leap to take advantage of these new possibilities.

Instead of expecting the British negotiators to perform the impossible by playing presumed axes they do not hold, representative groups covering the diverse elements that constitute the Hongkong community should now be making tracks to Peking. Their presence and views are essential to ensure that the new administration and the necessary legislative processes fully represent the interests of the Hongkong people as a whole.

Yours faithfully,
JACK PERRY, Chairman,
London Export Corporation Ltd.,
21 Portland Place, W1.

October 4.

Financing pensions

From Mr Q. H. M. Gage

Sir, I would like to compliment Messrs Nigel Vinson and Philip Chappell on their excellent letter to you (September 28).

The portability of pensions must be made an issue. Legislation was passed in 1975 making it mandatory to hand over pension benefits after five years' service. Why was this?

Thousands of employees were in non-contributory pension schemes before this date. They were told that the company's contribution was deferred pay and they were compelled, as a condition of employment, to join private arrangements, if they so wanted.

When they left the service of the company many unscrupulous employers refunded themselves with the so-called deferred pay, thus denying employees their pension benefits. These people should be taken care of and have their benefits restored.

Some countries in the Western world do not have private occupational schemes. The state scheme, which is linked to final salary, obviates the need for this and an employee can change jobs as much as he likes without sacrificing pension benefits. It is a pity we cannot do the same.

Yours faithfully,
Q. H. M. GAGE,
Folman Cottage,
Church Lane,
Hellingly, Sussex.

September 28.

Body and mind

From Dr Magnus Pyke, FRSE

Sir, The research workers to whom Professor Michael Baum referred in his letter of October 4, namely Joyce and Walden in the *Journal of Chronic Disease* (1965) in their paper, "The objective efficiency of prayer: a double-blind clinical trial", appeared, as far as I am aware, to be the first to apply scientific methods to this matter.

Francis Galton, in an article entitled "Statistical inquiries into the efficiency of prayer" (*Fortnightly Review*, 68, 125, 1872), wrote that "the efficiency of prayer seems to me a simple, as it is a perfectly appropriate and legitimate subject for scientific enquiry".

He then marshalled the statistical evidence to show that prayer appeared to exert no measurable influence on the health of the Royal Family or on the weather. The average age attained by 97 members of royal houses, who are extensively prayed for, was, according to his table, 64.04 years, compared with 68.74 years for 513 people in trade and commerce who are hardly prayed for at all.

Although Galton's figures of 1872

may not stand scrutiny in the light of modern scholarship, his philosophical approach exemplifies the basis of researches which since his time led to the conquest of such scourges as smallpox, typhoid and consumption, against which "mind" had enjoyed conspicuously limited success.

Yours faithfully,
MAGNUS PYKE,
3 St Peter's Villas, W6.

Nuclear industry policy

From Professor Ian Fells

Sir, It became clear during the triennial twelfth World Energy Conference, which has just concluded in New Delhi, that the non-oil-producing developing world is determined to have nuclear power. India announced its nuclear programme of 10,000 MW by 2000 during the conference and both the ministers for energy for the USSR and France were in Delhi offering nuclear technology to India and other Third World countries.

It was a matter for considerable regret that there was no ministerial or government presence from Great Britain at the conference to back up the strong and effective British delegation. No one attended from the Department of Energy although three years ago in Munich the Permanent Secretary came.

We are in a position to sell into the enormous Third World market (another 25 developing countries will have gone nuclear by 2000, according to the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA)) tried and proven nuclear reactors of the Oldbury-Magnax design. As a trading nation we cannot complacently live off our North Sea oil for ever; we must export, and if developing countries are bent on nuclear power they had better have the safest and the best.

We can provide it, but in these days of international trade agreements the Government must be

Israeli prisoner

From Mrs Tamara Deutscher and others

Sir, We should like to draw the attention of your readers to a case of what seems undue harshness on the part of the Israeli authorities in the treatment of Usi Adiv, an Israeli political prisoner.

In 1973 Adiv was sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment for unlawful contacts with the PLO. Without contesting the verdict, the family and their supporters appealed to the court to shorten the sentence. The court refused.

Yours faithfully,
TAMARA DEUTSCHER,
E. S. HORSBAWM,
RICHARD MARIENSTRASZ,
EDWARD MARZ,
2a Kidderpore Gardens, NW3.
September 30.

Saintly stock

From The Reverend John Baker

Sir, I dare say our halo has slipped in recent years, but isn't it a shade unfair of Mrs Lee (September 29) to polarise sociologists over against us?

I rather hope it might be both. It'll be a pity if the high street ecclesiastical shop doesn't have a varied stock.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BAKER,
All Saints Vicarage,
Prince of Wales Drive, SW11.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr Parkinson and the moral issue

From Mr D. M. L. Alexander

Sir, The superior moral tone adopted in your leader today ("The Parkinson affair", October 7) may well be reflected in the gossip at Conservative Party fêtes in the states, but I do not believe that it expresses the views of the average intelligent supporter of the present Government.

Mrs Thatcher is fortunate indeed to have so able a minister as Mr Parkinson in her Cabinet working for the benefit of the economy of this country. If he were a captain of industry or a leader in any other walk of life, his private life would not concern you; as he is a politician, you must quite properly report the affair, but you could and should have restrained your comment.

Anyone who has taken the opportunity, over the past years, to listen to Chinese leaders at all levels and in all political circumstances before, during, and after the cultural revolution, would have been aware that this was a piece of specious nonsense.

Indeed, what is now being obscured by calls for the British negotiators to bang the table is the determination of Peking to facilitate the growth of the Hongkong economy far beyond its present stage of development within the special circumstances of a new autonomous regime operating an economic and social system already fashioned by its inhabitants.

It is offensive that you should describe this view as one of the public's periodic fits of false morality and hypocrisy, implying that all those who hold, and express, the entirely normal view that adultery is unacceptable in public figures, as in private, are hypocrites.

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It is offensive that you should describe this view as one of the public's periodic fits of false morality and hypocrisy, implying that all those who hold



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 10: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as President of the Girl Guides Association, was present this afternoon at a reception held at Merton's Hall to mark the presentation of the new Guiding Programme.

Lady Juliet Townsend was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 10: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, accompanied by The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, opened the Exhibition Albert, His Life and Work at the Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, London, this evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland, Mrs Jane Egerton-Warburton and Mrs Michael Wigley were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 10: The Duke of Kent returned to Heathrow Airport, London this morning from Canada.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. E. Dove
and **Mrs J. S. Smith**
The engagement is announced of Anthony, elder son of Dr and the Hon Mrs W. L. Dove of Elm House, Chelwall Abbey Road, Liverpool, and Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. H. Smith, of Dundrum, Queens Road, Ilkley.

Mr J. D. Agnew
and **Miss E. M. Cameron**
The engagement is announced between James, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. N. Agnew, of Bonwicked House, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, and Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. A. Cameron.

Mr N. C. Beacroft
and **Miss C. C. Wilford-Smith**
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Charles, youngest son of Mr and Mrs T. F. Beacroft, of Hessle, East Yorkshire, and Caroline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F. W. Wilford-Smith, of Dornington, Hereford, previously of Trumpets Farm, East Sussex.

Mr C. Cooker
and **Mrs C. F. Floyd**
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Major-General and Mrs Ronald Cooker, of Daleside House, Lockington, Derby, and Caroline, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Floyd, of Ecclesbourne House, Newbury, Berkshire.

Mr C. R. Goodall
and **Mrs L. A. Festitt**
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Judge and Mrs Anthony Goodall of Mardon, Moretonhampstead, Devon, and Louise, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs Ian Festitt, of 22 Sloane Court East, London, SW3.

Mr T. O. Gray
and **Miss A. C. Vitkovitch**
The engagement is announced between Thomas Oliver, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. J. Gray, of Bromley, Kent, and Angela Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Vitkovitch, of Purley, Surrey.

Mr P. W. Johns
and **Mrs H. L. Bates**
The engagement is announced between Paul Wilson, only son of Mr and Mrs Roy Purnell John, of Kingston, Surrey, and Hazel Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Bates, of Hove, Sussex.

The reception was held at the home of the bride.

Marriages

Mr M. D. H. Illingworth
and **Miss S. C. Peak**

The marriage took place on Saturday, October 8, 1983, at the Guild Church of St Margaret Parham, between Mr. Michael Illingworth, elder son of Mr and Mrs M. H. Illingworth, and Miss Caroline Peak, daughter of Mrs J. H. Eaves and the late Mr J. H. H. Peak.

Mr C. Yates

The marriage took place on Saturday, October 1, in Salisbury Cathedral, of Mr Christopher Yates, son of Mr and Mrs T. Gordon Yates, and Miss Annabel Farquhar, daughter of the late Mr Adrian Capel Farquhar and of Mrs Adrian Farquhar, The Very Rev Sydney Evans, Dean of Salisbury, officiated.

Assisted by the Rev Roger Sharpe.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr J. Michael Howard-Johnson, was attended by Miss Elizabeth Carter-Green, Mrs Vicki Hickman, Rebecca Caray and Xenia Vitoa. Mr Alan Parker was best man.

The reception was held at the home of the bride.

Luncheon

Gold and Silver Wreve Drawers' Company

Mr Norman Harding, Master of the Gold and Silver Wreve Drawers' Company, presided at a luncheon held at Linthorpe Hall yesterday after the quarterly court meeting. Among those present were:

The Masters of the Cartwright, Bishopton, Chartered Surveyors, and the Chamber of Commerce, Coal, Corn and Barley Committee of the City Corporation, the Committee of the City Corporation, Bryan E. Tye, Mr R. W. E. Price, Mr R. H. Deller, Mr G. J. D. Deller, the Gold and Silver Wreve Drawers' Company.

Reception

AFASIC
Sir Sigmund Sternberg, Vice-President of the Association for All Special Interests Children, was held at a reception held at the Reform Club yesterday in honour of Mrs Elizabeth Browning, Chairman of AFASIC, and to mark the beginning of National AFASIC Week.

The Queen will be represented by the Prince of Wales at the independence celebrations for Gloucester in February 1984.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, will attend the CPRP's annual dinner at the Hyde Park Hotel on November 29. The Prince of Wales, Patron of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, will attend a dinner given by the institution in honour of Sir Frank Whittle at RAF Bentley Priory, Stanmore, on October 27.

A memorial service for Joan Vincent Robinson, Honorary Fellow of King's College and Newman Colleges, Emeritus Professor of Economics in Cambridge University, will be held at 2.30 pm on Saturday October 29, 1983 in the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge.

A memorial service for Sir Dennis Proctor, Honorary Fellow of King's College, will be held at noon on Sunday November 19, 1983 in the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge.

A memorial service for Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Russell will be held today at noon in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks.

Mr C. Pears
and **Miss S. J. D. Brown**
The engagement is announced between Guy, younger son of Mr J. W. R. Pearce, OBE, and stepson of Mrs Tawny Pearce, of Maydene, Pangbourne, Berkshire, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr A. Stephen Brown of Frys, West Chinnings, West Sussex, and Mrs Michael Ryan, of London, SW1.

Mr L. Whiteley
and **Miss C. Hamer**
The engagement is announced between Lloyd, son of Mr and Mrs P. M. Whiteley, of South Wirral, Cheshire, and Caroline, daughter of Dr and Mrs B. H. Hamer, of Dromers House, Upton Grey, Hampshire.

Mr A. Whitway
and **Miss D. Stuckey**
The engagement is announced between Andrew, stepson of Mr and Mrs A. Whitway, of Exeter, Devon, and son of the late Mrs and Mrs Richard Whitway, of Dromers House, Upton Grey, Florida, and Miss Crisit Solider, and stepdaughter of Mr Michael Solader, of Newport, Rhode Island.

Mr C. H. Gilligan
and **Miss S. C. Peak**
The engagement is announced between Andrew, stepson of Mr and Mrs A. Whitway, of Exeter, Devon, and son of the late Mrs and Mrs Richard Whitway, of Dromers House, Upton Grey, Florida, and Miss Crisit Solider, and stepdaughter of Mr Michael Solader, of Newport, Rhode Island.

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The reception was held at the home of the bride.

Dinner

Medical Society of London

Prior to his presidential address on the Medicine of Art, Dr F. Clifford Rose, President of the Medical Society of London, gave a dinner at the Saville Hotel last night.

The guests included Sir James Waring, President of the Royal Society of Medicine, Sir Francis and Lady Avery Jones, Sir Noel and Lady Moynihan, Dr D. Geraint James and Dame Sheila Sherlock.

Meeting

Royal Over-Seas League

Professor Alan Peacock, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bristol, was guest speaker at a meeting of the Discussion Circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held at Over-Seas House, St James's last night. Miss Madge Gill presided.

Birthdays today

Sir Godfrey Agnew, 70; Mr D. K. Barnardill, 75; Miss Maria Burdett, 44; the Hon. Adam Butler, MP, 45; Mr Bobby Charlton, 46; Admiral Sir William Davis, 82; Sir Michael Edwards, 53; Sir Donald Gibson, 75; the Earl of Harrowby, 91; Mr Geoffrey Haslam, 69; Vice-Admiral Sir Ian McIntosh, 64; Miss Ethel Mannin, 83; Mr Alan Pascoe, 36; Major-General F. J. C. Pigott, 73; Mr James Prior, MP, 56; Dame Diana Rennell Harris, 71; Professor S. S. Segal, 64.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr P. E. J. Thompson, Under-Secretary and head of the legislation division, Lord Chancellor's Department, to be Under-Secretary in the legal department of the Department of Health and Social Security from October 1.

Mr C. E. Saunter, to be head of the legislation division, Lord Chancellor's Department.

Mr J. L. Heritage, to be Circuit Administrator on the South-eastern Circuit, promoted to Under-Secretary in succession to Mr Saunter.

Mr R. C. Stote, to be private secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

Mr D. E. Staff, to be head of the Criminal Courts Branch.

Concern over acid rain

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

The potentially damaging effect of acid rain on farming prompted a meeting between

the Farmers' Union of Wales and the Welsh Water Authority yesterday.

Concern about the environmental results of the emission of sulphur into the atmosphere from factories and power stations has centred on rivers and lakes, in which fish can no longer survive, and on the state of forests.

The cost to Scottish farmers

in damaged crops, estimated at £25m a year, is examined in a documentary programme to be shown on Channel 4 tonight.

The programme, *What It's Worth*, produced by Thames Television, suggests that precipitation of sulphuric acid is the most dangerous in areas such as Galloway, where a thin layer of already acid soil overlies non-porous rock-like granite.

But much of the treatment

that goes into soils is aimed at reducing acidity levels. The use of lime as an alkali, which used to be common on hill farms in areas such as Wales, has

declined since it no longer carries a subsidy.

Mr John Taylor, secretary of the union's land-use committee, says that acid rain could exacerbate naturally low pH levels and lead to the rapid leaching of natural mineral compounds and fertilizers.

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But



THE TIMES Classroom Computer competition

Here is the fifth of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition 10 copies of *The Times Atlas of World History*, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of *The Times* (you will find it at the foot of *The Times Information Service*) or the five following publication days - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday - and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

Today and every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer but may require a certain amount of

Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups - up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.

2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an *Atlas*.

3. Other entries with all-correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 3 best answers to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of an *Atlas*.

4. Those entries with less than all-correct answers will be judged, in order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.

Rules

5. If identical entries are judged to have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.
6. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in *The Times*. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.
7. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in *The Times* relevant to that week's competition.
8. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spoilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.
9. You must be under 19 years of age and a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.
10. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.
11. The decision of the panel of judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.
12. Employees and their families of *Times Newspapers Ltd*, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.
13. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.



The Prizes

- The ATARI 600XL computer has a 16K RAM memory, expandable to 64K with a memory module, 24K ROM and software compatibility with other ATARI home computers.

• The *Times Atlas of World History* has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

COMPETITION No. 5	
Languages	
Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write only the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules - and to attach 5 entry symbols.	
Closing date for entries - last post Friday, October 21	

- 1 LISP stands for
 - A List Processing Language
 - B Long Involved Sensible Programs
 - C Logical Intelligent Structured Programs
- 2 BASIC stands for
 - A Beware All Sensible and Intelligent Computer-users
 - B Begins All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
 - C Basic And Simple Introduction to Computers
- 3 FORTRAN stands for
 - A Formula Translation Language
 - B For Training Language
 - C Fred's Original Transient Language
- 4 COBOL stands for
 - A Complicated, Businessman's Original Language
 - B Clever, Obtuse, Boring Old Language
 - C Common Business Oriented Language
- 5 PROLOG stands for
 - A Programming Logic Language
 - B Programs for Logical devices
 - C Professional, Long and Graphic Language

Tie-breaker

From your experience of using the BASIC language, devise a new and helpful 5 word description for it, still using the initial letters B.A.S.I.C.

FULL NAME _____ AGE _____

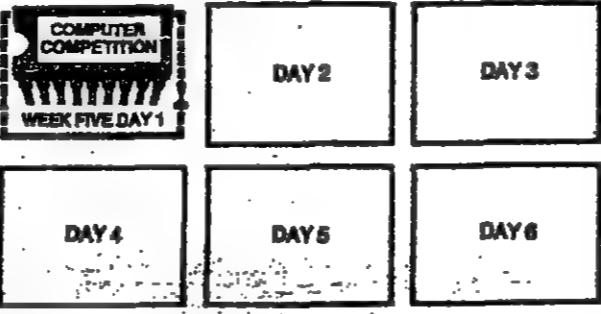
SCHOOL/COLLEGE _____

SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL TELEPHONE _____

HOME TELEPHONE _____

SEND TO:
Times Computer Competition No 5, PO Box 99, Sudbury,
Suffolk, CO10 6SN



A 10-year-old girl and a boy aged 16 are the winners of *The Times* Classroom Computer second competition. They are Yasmin Al-Dapairy of Saint Martins School, Solihull, West Midlands, and Peter Gutfreund, of Bristol Cathedral School, Bristol. The winning decision was made by a tie-breaking question.

The answers to the second competition were 1) B; 2) A; 3) C; 4) A; 5) B.

They will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, as well as a

personal gift of *The Times Atlas of World History*.

The eight runners-up, and their schools, are: Mary Christina Paulson-Ellis, Earlswood High School; Dawn Goody, Birkenhead School; David Jennings, Thomas Alleyne School; Timothy Golden, Wimbledon College; Martin Turnidge, Loughborough Grammar School; Timothy Richardson, Rodborough School; Jeremy Cielgard, Harriers Ground School; Julia Maddocks, Perse School for Girls. They will each receive a *Times Atlas*. A new competition (left) starts this week.



Peter Gutfreund (above) a 16-year-old from Bristol Cathedral School, uses a BBC Model B micro at home, and has reached the stage of using assembler code for it, writing a few games and his own database.

A group of his friends regularly exchange information and programming tips, but he now finds that studying for his A levels is taking more time from this leisure.

His father, a professor at Bristol University, uses computers, and encouraged Peter's interest in the subject. At school, Peter has written a graph display for his physics class and sees the use of computers as being a valuable adjunct to almost every subject.

He would like to read chemistry at university, and if he succeeds in getting to Southampton would be keen to take a course there where chemistry is linked with computing.

Yasmin Al-Dapairy (above right) who is 11 next month, has won the under-13 section of our second competition, and will suggest to her school, St Martins, Solihull, that they now start a school computer club. Although she will not be able to study computers in class until her sixth year, she would like to take an O level in the subject. Her father uses an Osborne portable computer and she enjoys playing games on it and writing simple programs.

She splits her leisure time equally with her father's computer and riding with her friends on her pony, Anny.

One of the uses to which computers could be put, she thinks, is in the teaching of foreign languages; she says that with the correct software, it should make studying French much more enjoyable.

Question:

Who sold more computer systems in the £100,000 - £500,000 bracket in 1982 than- Dec Prime Sperry Tandem Ferranti Honeywell Burroughs Hewlett Packard?

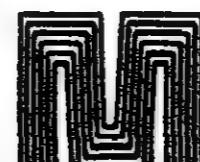
Answer:

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The recently-published BIS-Pedder survey of the UK computer industry shows that, during 1982, Microdata Information Systems Limited delivered more than all except ICL and IBM in the £100,000 to £250,000 and £250,000 to £500,000 categories.

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5G starts a conversation with the machine

Japan's Fifth Generation programme, or 5G as researchers call it has, significantly, been renamed "New Generation Computing", a recognition that Japan will have to make sweeping and substantial changes in computing technology practice if the targets of the early 1990s are to be achieved.

The programme has so far been sold both to Japan and the world on two levels: a range of new products and new technology means. Japan is a product-oriented society, so it was natural that 5G should be sold to politicians in product terms - the opening up of areas of technology to make the product possible (though it was also sold on the basis that success with 5G would once and for all prove that the Japanese can be truly creative).

There is a mythology outside Japan of an all-powerful MITI (The Ministry of International Trade & Industry). 5G's sponsors. But there is jockeying in

REX MALIK, in his second article on the Fifth Generation, says Japan will have to make substantial changes in computing technology practice if targets for the 1990s are to be achieved.

Japan as elsewhere, and usually over the same matters: budgets. When the dust settled, the products in the initial targets had been whittled down to four.

Two were aimed at the development of 5G itself, an intelligent semi-automated programming system and a Computer Aided Design system to be used in the design of VLSI chips. These have high priority for the complexity of 5G is such that it is unlikely that it can be developed without such aids.

The two that caught the public imagination and began to be promoted, however, were an intelligent voice-activated typewriter and an automatic translation system. Both, however, also terrified the rest of the world's computing industries.

As to the automatic translation system, the aim is to

create a system with a vocabulary of 100,000 words which could do the bulk of the translation. The Japanese understand the complexity of this undertaking. Initially they seek 90 per cent accuracy.

Implicit in such a system, of course is a major step towards that much-touted dream (or nightmare?) - the global village. For such a system using voice technology might enable people who did not speak each other's language to communicate directly. (Though as language also expresses social organisation and character, the understanding achieved might be much less than perfect.)

Now to make either system requires that the machine is equipped to reason, even if only within a limited domain. That typewriter must be able to understand what was said: formally, it must be able to do semantic analysis.

It must cope with the imperfections of human speech and human construction. All this means that a substantial body of rules is required for it to produce its results, and those rules have to be formulated.

Similar operations will have to be carried out by a translation system, though at a higher order of complexity, for languages such as - for instance - English and Japanese do not map directly one on the other: they are differently organised.

Now it would be easier for the Japanese if the practical problems to which they seek solutions were themselves product specific, if all that it took to produce these language bound machines was hardware technology apart, the devising of rules and their encompassment in software, which were simply related only to these particular machines.

That is the way, after all, that software and hardware systems have been devised in the past, all, of course, within the constraints of existing architecture. But for these machines it will not be like that at all. That route is not open.

Indeed, those two machines should not be taken too seriously. To make such machines possible, they must be able to understand language well enough to manipulate it according to human rules and not just the simple mechanistic subsets which are the norm today. If enough rules can be transferred into a systems form, then the programme has achieved enough understanding of basics to make the creation of a very wide range of language using question and answer possible.

Next: The language of the new generation.

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office hours Monday - Friday.

A new form of electronic journalism is launched this week. "Viewdata journalists", as its practitioners call the genre, is the creation of a company, On File Media, started in London by a group of experienced journalists.

Of course, several existing news organizations, such as Reuters and Eutel, use viewdata or videotex to disseminate information. On File claims to be the first serious journalistic enterprise in which the primary medium is viewdata.

In implicit in such a system, of course is a major step towards that much-touted dream (or nightmare?) - the global village.

For such a system using voice technology might enable people who did not speak each other's language to communicate directly. (Though as language also expresses social organisation and character, the understanding achieved might be much less than perfect.)

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Next: The language of the new generation.

Viewdata news service makes its debut

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

paper is managing director of On File, Andrew Walker, the editorial director, has been chief correspondent in several eastern bureaux including Cairo and Moscow. Tony Allaway, the Middle East editor, was The Times correspondent in Iran.

On File now has 16 full-time staff and about 20 part-timers, most of whom correspondents in the Middle East. Numbers will increase rapidly, of course, as other regional services start. The financial commitment made to the company so far by the

directors and their commercial backers is £225,000.

A private viewdata system, driven by Systeme Computer, disseminates the information to On File's subscribers. Its Mistel software was developed in Finland by AB Softplan. This enables users to search the database by three separate means: by an index tree, by keyword or specific page number. Any viewer set with a simple keyboard can receive the service, but the company provides a Sony terminal with an

80-column screen and a keyboard.

A pilot service has been running since the beginning of the year, with a very limited number of subscribers (five so far, including British Petroleum and Middle East Database which, he says, is survived anywhere else).

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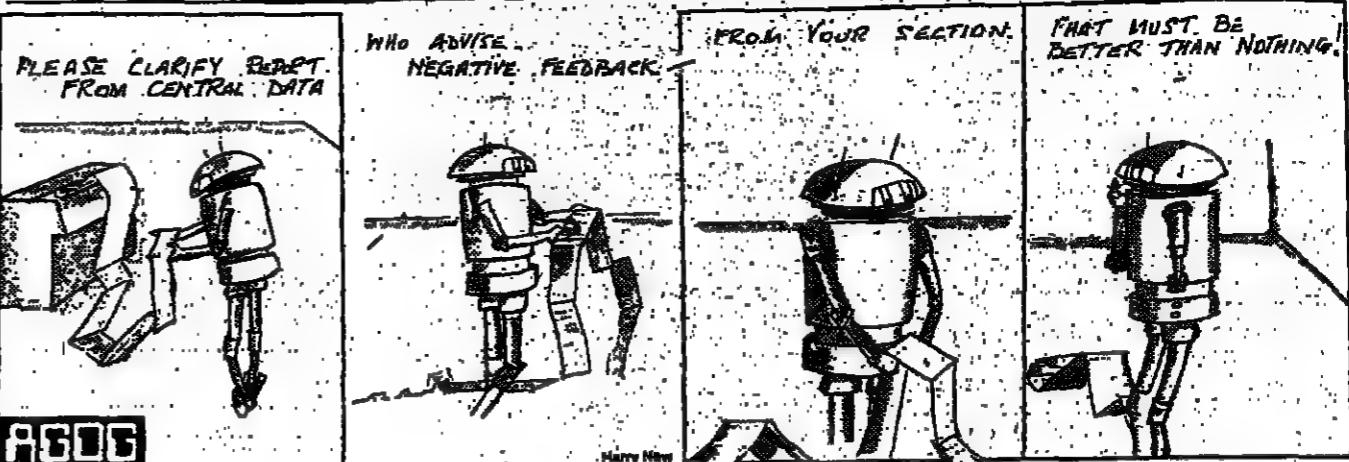
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uem and the Mervet syndicates of

political risk underwriters at

Lloyd's).



LETTER

IBM and Nigeria

From John F. Wells, Press Relations Manager, IBM United Kingdom Ltd.

In his article "Winds of change in technology" (September 13) Dr Enir Carim claimed that IBM has withdrawn its corporate presence from Nigeria. That is not so. In 1978, in response to the Nigerian Government's Enterprise Promotion Decree, IBM changed its company there into a services organisation 40 per cent owned by IBM and 60 per cent owned by local interests. That company - Data Processing Maintenance and Services Limited - is still there and IBM still has 40 per cent ownership.

Dr Carim also claimed in the same article that IBM had withdrawn and then re-entered Zaire. That is also untrue. IBM has maintained its presence in that country throughout.

Next: The language of the new generation.

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Now executives take the keyboard

By Tony Rand

Britain's business executives are overwhelmingly enthusiastic about operating their own computer keyboard. That is the conclusion of a survey conducted among directors and senior management from 200 companies examining their attitudes to all aspects of office automation. The survey was carried out anonymously on behalf of Philips Business Systems.

Of the executives polled 79 per cent said they thought it was "a good idea" that they should use a keyboard. Only seven per cent "could not see themselves using one". But the findings indicate an aversion to the idea of working from home and a firm belief that computers will exacerbate unemployment.

Four respondents who "felt the senior executives would not be good at it" would find it difficult" were all computer managers. Indeed, throughout the survey, there was an underlying dog-in-the-manger attitude, almost a jealousy, among those employed in technological posts.

One said deprecatingly of his "lousy" colleagues: "I suppose they might just manage an Apple keyboard." Another participant, a technically-minded director, said: "They haven't got used to their dictating machines yet."

But such scepticism was belied by the irrefutable desire for and interest in keyboards. A typical reply came from a no-nonsense financial director. He said: "I want my own visual display and keyboard on my desk to save time, effort and paper".

In the light of this inescapable keenness for keys, it will be intriguing to see if Philips, and others, divert resources currently devoted to voice recognition to the more mundane and traditional input method.

Nevertheless, not-so-keen on the management sample about the concept of doing their work from home. A majority, 57 per cent, could not envisage themselves coping with such a *mouse operandi*. Only a meagre 3.5 per cent "were for the idea or believed it was likely to happen", while the remaining 37.5 per cent conceded: "It could be possible for some people to do so". The main reason given against "homework" was "the importance of

people interaction in the office/business world".

Not only will that tide of opinion surprise several experts, but it could also cause problems for some of our top companies.

With the cost of office space a major factor, industry forecasts have shown that most companies are planning to have work from home. A majority,

which encompassed a similar sample of companies, 74 per cent of organisations admitted to wasting costly office space and 12.3 per cent already offered employees networking systems, whereby executives worked from home linked to a central computer database. A further 11.8 per cent intended to operate such a system within two years.

Yet the Philips respondents were adamant. They said that such an idea was impractical; that the "image" of the company could not be maintained; that confidentiality would be a problem; and that terminals could not resolve problems normally tackled at meeting level.

Perhaps the most opposite comment came from a sales director. He said: "People switch off in the home environment, no matter how easy it would be to switch." Again it will be instructive to see the repercussions of the apparent gulf separating our leading companies from the people they employ to run them.

On the question of computers and unemployment, in the Philips survey, only 12.5 per cent of bosses believed that computerisation would result in more jobs. Moreover, 45 per cent predicted that there would be more unemployment because of automation.

Many executives thought that computers would bring about



computers would bring about the much-wanted shorter working week, an earlier retirement age, and a change in female attitudes in that they would not necessarily be looking for a career. That last point would seem to be showing history into reverse.

Finally, the study also delved into management's ideas of the advantages and disadvantages of office automation. Most respondents named more than one of each. Here is how the voting went:

Advantages: Efficiency 155, speed 135, accuracy 53, scope of information 30, cost-effectiveness 29, developing the extent of management information 22, and job satisfaction 11. Others included paper-saving, novelty and cleanliness.

Disadvantages: None 47, need for training 41, loss in personal element 39, over-dependency on the mainframe 23, cost 22, machinery breakdown 19, inflexibility 14, unemployment 14, security 7, human error 7, health/eyesight 6, and need to overcome prejudice 6. Others included "not user friendly", "produces too much information" and "pace of technology too fast".

Of the 200 directors and senior managers surveyed, 93 were outside London. Most were in the 30-50 age group, with 5.5 per cent under 30 and 18.5 per cent over 50. However, both age and geographical breakdowns showed very little difference in the answers given.

Job titles covered in the research included chairmen, managing directors, financial directors/consultants, chief accountants, development directors, and legal managers.

packages developed for IBM's PC-DOS operating system, while the UK total is around six but rising fast, writes Maggie McLean.

Hardware manufacturers chasing the applications software are aiming not only to undercut IBM in price, but also to provide enhanced machine capabilities. Corse Data Systems is no exception and provides a 12 inch high-resolution screen and slots for video and disk controllers, extra memory ports and graphics devices as standard, at an all-in price of £2,675 for the desk top model. Distributor Midlectron, one of the 12 suppliers recommended by the

The soft stuff

COMPUTER BRIEFING

The people who make the hard stuff are taking a drop of the soft stuff. William Grant & Sons, producers of Glenfiddich and other whiskies, are to use a software package called Executive Peat-pak, which allows microcomputers to link to a mainframe writer Roger Woolmough.

Executive Peat-pak has been developed by MSA (Management Sciences America), and the site to Grants is only the second in the UK and the first in Scotland. The whisky firm's financial director, George Jenkins, will use the software to transfer data from an IBM 4300 mainframe, and use it for financial modelling on his IBM Personal Computer.

"Instead of collecting and rekeying data, we will have access to the mainframe data base and be able to use it for a range of integrated applications at very low cost," says Tom Gorman, Grant's data processing manager.

Later on, Grants will use Peat-pak to help plan whisky sales and production. As malt whiskies, like Glenfiddich take eight years to produce, the company has the complex task of planning production and sales for eight years in advance.

The new software will allow historic sales information to be combined with socio-economic data which affects marketing in the 100 countries where Grants does business.

Look-alike

Competition to "out-IBM IBM" is hotting up in the UK personal computer market with the launch of another IBM PC look-alike, the Corona PC from Midlectron Distribution in Derby. There are already 40 machines in the US claiming compatibility (and thereby a share of the 1,000 or so used to prevail".

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The result, the Xerox 10 Series, a range of copiers to suit any office.

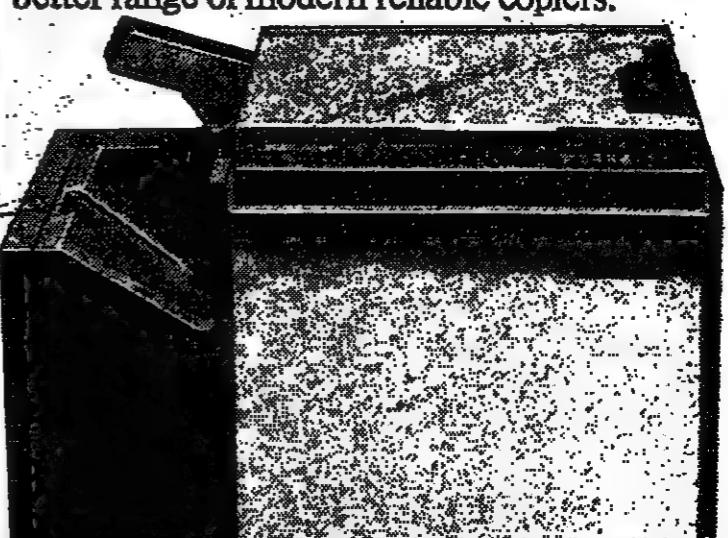
For instance, the Xerox 1045 shown here. It's a modular system copier with five possible configurations, making it completely flexible.

The Xerox 1045 will produce up to 40 copies per minute, and will do large size-for-size copying and reductions. Its message display system means that it's easy to operate, and it has a microprocessor which monitors copy quality for top quality copies every time.

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UK EVENTS

Computer Graphics European Conference & Exhibition, Wembley Conference Centre, October 17-20
International Business Show, NEC, Birmingham, October 14-16
Microcomputer or Word Processor? Piccadilly Hotel, Manchester, October 20
Computer Open Day, Exhibition Park Hotel, Cardiff, October 27
Lancaster & Morecambe Computer Club Open Day, Lower Town Hall, Lancaster, October 29
Software Expo, Wembley Conference Centre, London, November 8-10
Compiled by Personal Computer News

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Investment and Finance

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Anthony Hilton

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City Office
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London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-637 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT index: 701.1 down 8.7
FT Gilt: 81.88 down 0.29
FT All Share: 440.95 down 3.06
Bargains: 19.987
Datstream US\$ Leaders Index: 98.03 up 0.1
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest): 1271.85 down 6.30
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index closed
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 753.86 up 19.91
Amsterdam: 51.4 up 1.0
Sydney: ASX Index 707.9 down 1.5
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 970.40 up 2.00
Brussels: General Index 128.73 down 0.31
Paris: CAC Index 140.9 unchanged
Zurich: SKA General 269.3 up 1.5

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5105 unchanged
Index 83.9 up 0.6
DM 3.9125 up 0.0425
Fr 11.97 up 0.0975
Yen 352 up 4.0
Dollar Index 125.6 up 0.5
DM 2.5885
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.5117
Dollar DM 2.5887
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 0.57593
SDR 0.71033

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed n/a
3 month interbank 9%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9%
3 month DM 5%
3 month Fr 15%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9%
Treasury long bond 104-562-1349-2
EGGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for interest period September 7, to October 4, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$399.25 pm \$401
close \$400 (\$284.75)
New York latest: \$400.50
Krugerrand® (per coin):
\$41.50-41.3 (\$272.25-273.25)
Sovereigns (new):
\$54.95 (\$62.25-63)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Bowthorpe, Electronic Machine, Energy Services and Electronics, Midland Marts, Senior Engineering, VW, Ward White, Waterford Glass, Finales: Avon Petroleum, Gifford Hall Property, London and Stratchclyde Trust.
Economic statistics: Central Government transactions including borrowing requirement, September; London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-September); Provisional estimates of monetary aggregates (mid-September); Provisional figures of vehicle production (September).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Cullen's Stores, Burford Bridge Hotel, near Dorking, Surrey (3 pm).
United Packaging, Charing Cross Hotel, Strand, WC2 (indefinite).

NOTEBOOK

Three weeks after the Government's latest sale of shares in BP, the oil market is entering a new period of uncertainty, heightened by the delivery of Exocet missiles to Iraq and countering fears of a new fall in oil prices. How should investors in oil shares react?

Britannia Arrow, the unit trust group, is raising just over £22m by a rights issue of one new share at 75p for every four shares held. The company wants the money to help it to compete in the field of international financial services. It promises to pay a final dividend of 1.2p, raising the total for the year by nearly 30 per cent. 2.2p. The shares fell 10p to 83p yesterday.

Investors' Notebook, page 20

Rockware Group, the troubled glass and plastics company, yesterday announced the closure of Rockware Kingspeed, its packaging equipment subsidiary in Hull, which has lost £4m since 1977. The closure means the loss of 75 jobs.

Anti-ulcer product contributes £100m to earnings

Sales of new drugs help Glaxo to £58m rise in pretax profits

By Michael Prest

New products and the start of a sustained sales drive in the US helped to push pretax profits at Glaxo, Britain's fastest growing pharmaceutical company, up from £134m to £192m for the year to the end of June.

The final dividend was 6.25p net, making 9p for the year, against 7p, but the stock market had hoped for higher profits and the shares fell by 50p to 745p.

Glaxo declined to break down its sales by product, but of the total turnover of £1,028m, up from £866m, about £100m came from Zantac, the new anti-ulcer drug. Sales of Ventolin, which treats asthma and related complaints, and of Zinacef, an antibiotic, were also successful.

Glaxo also benefited from exchange rate movements, which contributed £14m to the sterling value of sales and £17m to pretax profits. The difference is

The company hopes that its

is explained by a £6m upward valuation of overseas assets.

Earnings per share rose from 23.4p to 31.5p after allowing for these factors. Wholesale marketing by Vestric amounted to £281m, an increase of £30m, leaving sales by group companies to external customers at £746m.

It is one of Glaxo's biggest markets despite the weakness of laws against copying drugs.

Zinacef has a particularly strong market in the country, but Zantac has also been making headway. The anti-ulcer drug was only launched in the US on July 12.

Nevertheless, Britain is

Glaxo's biggest market, followed by Italy and Japan. West Germany is some way behind.

The medium term aim is to

develop the big American

market.

The initial success in this financial year with Zantac, which City analysts expect to be followed by another antibiotic Ceftazidime, will open the US to the full range of its products.

The drug company is spending about £60m a year on research and development, a cost which is absorbed above the line, and which is increasing at almost 20 per cent annually.

It is expected that sales of

Zantac could be worth £425m this year and £620m next year.

Other industry experts say

however, that Zantac does have

problems.

Ventolin and Beconase, an

anti-hayfever spray, will continue to be the mainstay of

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West to seek united action on protection

By John Lawless

A top-level meeting aimed at maintaining the West's commitment to roll back protectionism takes place in Paris next weekend.

The closed-doors gathering of Western ministers, economists and industry leaders will explore ways in which Western governments can get their trade and finance ministers to tackle protectionist issues jointly.

There is growing concern that, unless these key ministers in industrially advanced countries adopt cohesive policies, developing countries stand little chance of taking fair advantage of the uplift in world trade.

"That will mean that the international debt burden will remain as large and, in turn, will blight attempts by Western

countries to revive their economies, according to an international trade specialist.

"Trade ministers represent a balance of pressures at the nitty-gritty end of international business, whereas finance ministers are used to dealing with the economy at large, and to handing down a policy view from an Olympian height."

Britain is seen as one of the few countries which has encouraged a dialogue between its ministers, helped by the amalgamation of the Departments of Trade and Industry.

A DTI spokesman said yesterday that the invitation for the Paris meeting had been sent to Sir Anthony Rawlinson, Joint Permanent Secretary at the DTI.

Penn Central looking for growth in Europe

By Andrew Cornelius

Mr Alfred Martinelli, president of Penn Central Corporation, the once bankrupt US railgroup, is in Britain this week outlining the next phase of his group's recovery plan to the financial institutions.

Penn is seeking acquisitions to complement its existing business in Britain and Europe.

Mr Martinelli said that his group was looking for growth of at least 20 per cent in the value of its shares which are currently trading at about \$40 on Wall Street.

The changes have added two British companies to the Penn portfolio - Chloride Alcad, a battery company in Redditch, and Sprague Electric based in Surrey.

About 10 per cent of Penn's shares are also held in Britain.

In the five years since Penn was rescued from bankruptcy by the sale of its railway assets to the US Government the group has reduced its debts from \$730m to \$300m (about 16 per cent of shareholders' funds), cut its staff by 10,000 to

35,000 employees and embarked upon an ambitious programme of 21 new acquisitions.

The acquisitions include the Marathon Manufacturing Company, an offshore group, GK Technologies, a defence electronics company for \$704m and Gulf Energy and Development Corporation for \$100m.

Disposals over the same period

include the Six Flags Amusement Parks and the Edginton Oil Company.

The conclusion for investors

who have been stampeding to

get back to an even weighting in oil shares at virtually any cost,

is to adopt a more discriminating line.

The place to stay is with the downstream rather

than the upstream companies

(at least steer clear of those without a strong financial base).

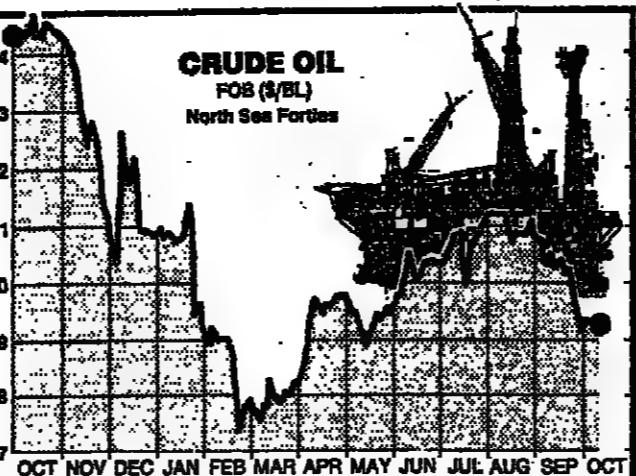
The much vaunted punt on

BP's drilling prospects in China

and Alaska still remains attractive however.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

BP: the optimism starts to run out



The recent shading of both the spot oil price and oil share price - the BP partly-paid shares are now 2p below their £2 offer price - are pointers in this direction.

In the European downstream market, margins on oil product sales are also failing to improve as rapidly as had been hoped, even though the knock-on effect of the last two years' closure and rationalization policy is beginning to make the leading companies' bottom line look much healthier on the surface than it was in the past.

The conclusion for investors who have been stampeding to get back to an even weighting in oil shares at virtually any cost, is to adopt a more discriminating line.

The place to stay is with the downstream rather than the upstream companies (at least steer clear of those without a strong financial base).

The much vaunted punt on BP's drilling prospects in China and Alaska still remains attractive however.

Gardner and Preston Moss, of Boston.

The acquisitions, combined with ambitions to expand in the Far East from its small business in Singapore should give Britannia the base to compete in all aspects of international financial services.

In the process, it hopes to establish its credentials for an independent future. One reason why the share price fell so heavily yesterday is that it was buoyed up over the summer by regular bouts of take over speculation.

Even the promise of a final dividend of 1.2p raising the total for the year by nearly 30 per cent to 2.2p was not enough to hold the share price yesterday in the face of the dying bid that hopes a rights issue will inevitably bring.

Nevertheless, the 10p fall in the share price to 83p, where it is perilously close to the rights price of 75p, must have come as a shock to both the company and the underwriter, Lazars Brothers.

In June, the unit trust group paid £19.8m for the life assurance business, National Employers Life. It was clear that NEL would require substantial additional share capital for expansion.

It was equally clear that if Britannia was to become a big international fund management group, it would have to reduce its borrowings.

The company will also have to pay up to a further \$14m (£9.5m) over the next two years for its American acquisition, the financial management group, Garfield's.

The group was started 10 years ago by Mr Anthony Monagan, a member of the Samuel Monagan banking family. Its private shareholders increased their

share of oil to 55p a year ago.

They are now 167p. So even in this sophisticated age, hamburgers can match the microchip as an investment.

Although Abingworth has only 0.6 per cent of Apple, the investment represents a relatively small slice of its portfolio, the upset at the computer group has hurt the venture fund's shares.

The company's six-month profit before tax, comes out at £294,000. This compares with £584,000 for the previous 12 months when a half-time figure was not struck.

There is no dividend but a modest payment should accompany the full figures for the current year although an interim payment is "unlikely".

With the £11.3m raised through the flotation under its belt, Abingworth, which has a staff of six, is eager for new investments. One of its most successful investments is Garfield's Restaurants.

Garfield's shares came to the stock market at 55p a year ago. They are now 167p. So even in this sophisticated age, hamburgers can match the microchip as an investment.

Plants in doubt as Montfort loss rises

By Vivien Goldsmith

Losses at the troubled Leicester-based sock manufacturer Montfort (Knitting Mills) rose from £267,000 to more than £1m in the first half.

Turnover was down from £5.2m to £4.2m and no interim dividend is being paid. The last dividend was paid in 1981.

After a three-year struggle to retain its independence, the board accepted a 24p-a-share offer from Palma Textiles in July. The new board, headed by Mr Peter Bailey, the chairman of the private Palma group, is taking a hard look at Montfort's five factories - sock factories in Leicester and Margate, Kent and three smaller knitwear companies in Derbyshire and Leicester.

Mr Rob Ainsworth, group finance director, said: "We are looking to see if they are viable or not. If they are not, they may be closed or they may be sold as a going concern."

As a result of the investigations by new Palma men, stock at the five plants was revalued downwards by £775,000.

The shares slipped 2p to 34p on news of the results.

Provision of £60,000 is being

made for reorganization and closure.

Mr Rob Ainsworth, group finance director, said: "We are looking to see if they are viable or not. If they are not, they may be closed or they may be sold as a going concern."

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COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Prices for 100kg bags per tonne. Quotations in £/tonne per metric tonne.

COFFEE

Arabica (Columbia)

Arabica (Colombia)

Arabica (Brazil)

Arabica (Peru)

Arabica (Ethiopia)

Arabica (Kenya)

Arabica (India)

Arabica (Costa Rica)

Arabica (Panama)

Arabica (Guatemala)

Arabica (Honduras)

Arabica (Nicaragua)

Arabica (El Salvador)

Arabica (Mexico)

Arabica (Argentina)

Arabica (Uruguay)

Arabica (Brazil)

Robson keeping the jigsaw puzzle all to himself

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Budapest

At noon today Bobby Robson will reveal the list of the eleven men who hold England's fate in group three of the European Championship. Should they lose to the Hungarians in the Nép Stadion some 30 hours later, and Denmark beat Luxembourg in Copenhagen the same night, their ambitions of performing on the French stage in next summer's finals will have ended.

Robson has so far given few clues. When asked, he points to his forehead and says: "It's in

laid to rest. All 20 in the squad were confirmed fit.

Yet his jigsaw lay incomplete until yesterday morning. The one missing piece was Blissett and, as he came in from the south after playing for AC Milan in Turin, Walsh, who had been held back as his replacement, went off to the East to join his Under 21 colleagues already encamped in Nyíregyháza, some five hours away by road.

Having lost a forward, a goalkeeper, and no fewer than four right backs within the last week, Robson had reason to be relieved that the seemingly mass exodus had finished. Even the niggling doubts that surrounded Sansom's back, Robert's knee and Hoddle's influenza, have lifted, and so has the air of despondency that hung over the party when first gathered.

Robson admitted that because, as he diplomatically put it, "there were lots of people watching us train", he had deliberately thrown a cloak of confusion over the potential line up. He scarcely needed to.

There are only three candidates

who can be considered certain to start. They are Shilton, Butcher and Bryan Robson, who will reclaim the captaincy.

The probabilities include a front line at Barnes, and, in spite of Withe's inspired display against the Hungarians in his last international, he returns for his 10th Under 21 cap, in place of Woods, of Norwich City.

ENGLAND UNDER-21S: B Bailey (Manchester United); M Sharpen (Wednesday), T Coton (Manchester City), P Bracewell (Brentford), G Smith (Tottenham), Wight (Sheffield Wednesday), C Colman (Wolverhampton), R Smith (Luton), P Walsh (Luton), S McLean (Aston Villa), J Walker (Southend).

Key role for Luton players

Paul Walsh and Brian Stein have been asked to help England make sure of a place in the quarter-finals of the European Under-21 Championship. The two Luton forwards were put on standby for the senior team after last week's injury problems, but they will line up against Hungary Under-21s this afternoon.

Walsh and Stein teamed up for the first time at this international level last month, when they both scored twice in the 4-1 victory over Denmark.

England are top of group three, with eight points from five games, and a draw will put them into the last eight. Their goal difference is so good that they will probably qualify even if they lose.

Stein is one of two over-age players in the team. The other is the Manchester United goalkeeper, Butcher, who returns for his 10th Under 21 cap, in place of Woods, of Norwich City.

ENGLAND UNDER-21S: B Bailey (Manchester United); M Sharpen (Wednesday), T Coton (Manchester City), P Bracewell (Brentford), G Smith (Tottenham), Wight (Sheffield Wednesday), C Colman (Wolverhampton), R Smith (Luton), P Walsh (Luton), S McLean (Aston Villa), J Walker (Southend).

GROUP THREE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	5	4	1	0	12	4	4
Greece	4	1	2	1	4	4	3
Denmark	4	1	1	2	4	4	3
Hungary	3	0	1	2	2	4	1

"The names have rattled around his imagination for several days, and it was not until after yesterday afternoon's training session, in which Blissett was involved for the first time, that his fears were



Bryan Robson looking for a leg-up a ladder that is not there.

Irish put faith in wingers

The old way are still the best,

wingers and all, insisted the Northern Ireland manager, Billy Bingham, as he warmed up his players in chilly Brighton today's European Championship trip to Turkey.

While England now rely on outside intervention to reach the finals, the Irish fate is still in their own hands and Bingham knows why. He said: "Spirit, commitment, teamwork, a lot of running – there is a lot to be said for the old-fashioned wing."

Martin and Sanson should take their respective places at the heart of the defence and left back, but the right back is clearly a problem. Neither Gregory, the favourite, nor Mabbett, are internationally experienced in such a position, and the Hungarians consider that their most dangerous threat will come from Hajszan, their left winger.

"I thought it was a great compliment to us last week that West Germany copied our style to

beat Austria – and admitted it. But they couldn't keep it up for 90 minutes, though they did enough early on to win."

West Germany's win leaves the Irish still with a chance, though further difficulty could ultimately frustrate them.

A call muscle injury prevented full back Hughton from training today in preparation for the Republic of Ireland's European Championship match against Holland at Dalmarnock Park tomorrow. Hughton sustained the injury playing for Spurs against Nottingham Forest last week.

The Republic captain Gratalach also complained of a knee injury, but is expected to play. The Everton mid-field man, Steady, is in the Republic's squad for the first time. Steady, whose father comes from County Clare and whose mother is

of Hungarian origin, was fined £20 for insulting behaviour and officials in the Cup Winners' Cup match against Vipera Dozsa, of Hungary. It was a repeat offence.

So promising when they played together for the first and as yet only time earlier this year, the young Scotland, Kenny Delight, the old master, and Charlie Nicholas, of Red Star Belgrade, were banned for four European matches for retaliation and previous convictions.

Sir Alf Ramsey and David Lloyd, both fined £20 and £160 respectively for advertising infringement, but the club to suffer most was A.E.K. Athens, who were fined £6,400 for insulting behaviour towards the referee by players and officials in the Cup Winners' Cup match against Vipera Dozsa, of Hungary. It was a repeat offence.

McDonald, of St Mirren, was one of three players to receive the heaviest penalties at a UEFA disciplinary meeting yesterday. McDougall, along with Rankovic and Durdevski, of Red Star Belgrade, were banned for four European matches for retaliation and previous convictions.

West Germany's win leaves the Irish still with a chance, though further difficulty could ultimately frustrate them.

Another player who has just been capped for the first time is Augenthaler, the accomplished Bayern Munich sweeper, as West German stopper, against Austria. Perhaps Northern Ireland will meet him when they play at Hampden next week, and they may also find Uli Siedle there. The World Cup sweeper did not play against Austria, when the place went to the towering Strack.

If the rebuilt Dutch side win in Dublin tomorrow, they will have just a marginal chance of pipping Spain, whom they meet at home next month. Dublin represents their game in hand, their goal difference is better, but Spain, with a last match to come against Malta, must still be fancied.

Under the management of the old Real Madrid captain and manager, Munoz, who has recovered resourcefully from a car crash, Spain have made a surprising recovery after their feeble World Cup show. Their team, who drew in France last week in a friendly, is a breed and butter affair, but given little away.

It remains to be seen how many of the new side play in Naples. Spain's hat-curious recall to the squad size of its World Cup men, including Gómez, Tardelli, and Antonogno. Donesca must surely stay.

Another player who has just been capped for the first time is Genes, avy, which were met with chilly indifference by the other Inter players, and led allegedly to their being beaten up in the dressing room. The newspapers alleged that the two teams had arranged to draw, with Inter's players betting 30 million lire on the result. But Juari, Inter's Brazilian forward, withdrew his evidence, the two journalists who reported it were mysteriously absent when the perfunctory inquiry was held, and the case was dismissed for lack of proof.

Having, like the stopper Vierchowod, son of a Russian prisoner of war, previously been playing for the Olympic XI (there are amateurs and amateurs), Baget made a fine debut for the full team against Greece. He had not been engaged to a girl; his brother did not approve. So, like a good Italian mamma, she stood outside the stadium at home matches to insult her when she arrived. That put a stop to that. Ladies' furore: Inter have banned a teacher from their training camp for allegedly betting with the players.

Last season, Baget and the Inter sweater, Blau, both scored goals

and later – settling in as a dominant general, Giroldo, of Lazio, blending nicely up front with Paolo Rossi (who served two years' suspension on the fixed odds betting scandal to Giroldo's three) – things are looking up.

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Shergar's son set to break Goffs' record

By Simon O'Longham

A colt sired by Shergar, the kidnapped Derby winner, looks set to smash the European record price for a foal sold at auction when he appears in Goffs' invitation foal and breeding stock sale on November 20.

He is the first produce of his sire to be offered for public sale anywhere in the world, and comes from the first, and possibly only, crop of the 1981 Derby winner, who was abducted from Ballymany Stud in Kildare just before the start of the 1983 covering season. Jonathan Irwin, Goffs' managing director, says that the colt, one of 24 lots submitted by Thomasmstown Castle Stud, is a particularly good-looking individual.

The invitation session, which forms the centrepiece of the five-day sale of foals and broodmares, is an innovation this year and the 80 entries could provide one of the most dramatic bloodstock auctions seen in Europe. Preceding the Shergar foal into the ring will be his dam, the nine-year-old Nijinsky mare, Galileo, who is the first broodmare to be sold in Europe in-foal to the great American racehorse, Alydar.

Alydar, who is in foal to a late June service, won the Galves Stakes and bred Aras An Uachtair, winner of the Godolphin Stakes this season.

All five Derby winners from 1978 to 1982 are represented in the catalogue either by foals or as covering sires, and these include the first foal to be auctioned by Heabit and the

first two mares to be sold in foal in Golden Fleece.

There is a strong Coolmore flavour to the invitation session, and astonishingly there are no less than four own-sisters to those top sprinters, Thatching and Golden Hatch, in the sale. Three of these also have foals to be auctioned – by King's Lake, Be My Guest and Godswalk. Thatching, the leading first-crop sire this season, is himself represented by a colt foal from the immediate family of this year's Derby winner, Teatoso.

Other broodmare attractions include a winning full-sister to the 1,000 Guineas winner, Waterloo; an unbroken Bold Forbes mare out of the Champion Stakes winner, Harry Harriet; a winning Southern Path daughter of the Irish Guillen Oaks winner, Pampalina, whose son Pampapoul won the Irish 2,000; and an unraced Hatch mare, who is out of an own-sister to the Irish Juvenile champion, Cloonlara, and half-sister to King's Lake and Salmon Leap.

Among the foals there are also a Mill Reef filly out of Prix de Diane heroine, Sweet Mimosa; a Shirley Heights half-sister to the high class Star Pastures; and a Be My Guest colt out of Pidget, who won the Irish 1,000 and St Leger.

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Richards to face Jockey Club

Gordon Richards, the trainer, and Neale Doughty, the jockey, who was with Noddy's Ryde and Hello Hail, at Ayr on Saturday, have been referred to the stewards of the Jockey Club over the running of Tartan Trader, last of eight runners in the Galway Hills Handicap Hurdle, won by Camden on the opening day.

The local stewards were not satisfied with their explanations.

Tartan Trader drifted in the betting from 3-1 out to 5-1.

Doughty said after the hearing: "I am flabbergasted about it there was a change in the ground, and it was a change in the track."

Richards said: "It was diabolical. I never even thought the course firm and Tartan Trader was a little lame after the race. He is still a green horse and hates the whip."

Librate another for Harwood

Greville Starkey and Guy Harwood maintained their current striking rate of almost a winner a day when Librate made an impressively smooth debut in the first division of the Brinklow Maiden Stakes at Warwick yesterday.

Although there were 19 starters, it narrowed down to a two-horse race for the win.

The favourite, Crisp, trained by Jeremy Tree, raced to the front with two furlongs to go, but Librate was quickly at his quarters. As soon as Starkey asked the 5-2 favourite to go and win just inside the final furlong, he did exactly that.

Harwood's apprentice rider, Guy Landau, setting foot in Yorkshire for the first time, rescued favourite backers on the 15-8 chance Baboor in the Nostell Apprentice Stakes, the last race on the card.

Now 300 tote windows beckoned for a plunge on the first race. There is a minimum £2 stake on bets, with a maximum £20 stake on each, the last race on the card.

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RUGBY UNION

Wheeler gets captaincy against Canada, with bigger honour in prospect

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Six years ago Peter Wheeler was overlooked by England when they were seeking a captain against the United States and the mantle settled on Bill Beaumont, where it would doubtless still rest but for injury. The Leicestershire hooker was ignored again last year when Beaumont retired but on Saturday Wheeler will lead out the England XV which plays another transatlantic side, Canada, at Twickenham and can expect to captain his country, in a major international match against New Zealand on November 19.

It will be a satisfying moment for a player who was ignored by the British Lions selectors last season, even if he is somewhat belated. Wheeler will be 35 next month and the tenure of his captaincy must therefore be limited. It is reasonable to suppose that, as selector as selectors can work in the long term, Melville of Wasps may become their choice as captain, but a successful championship season could extend Wheeler's career in international football. He has led England once previously, standing in for Beaumont against Tonga on the Far East tour of 1979.

Both he and his immediate predecessor, Scott, the captain against Scotland and Ireland earlier this year, were constituted by the chairman of selectors, Derek Morgan, before the team announcement yesterday. Mr Morgan said it was the strongest side England could field, allowances being made for the absence of the injured Smart and Melville, and the lack of match fitness of Colclough.

It seems likely that Blakeway, the Gloucester tight head, will come into contention when the team to face New Zealand is

considered and two more British Lions, Woodward and Jeavons, will be watched closely.

The newest face on Saturday will be that of Halliday, the Bath centre, who has played for England's Under-23 and B teams. Davies is restored at stand-off half, having spent much of the last championship season at centre and Slemen returns at left wing, after being dropped last season. Among the forwards Rendall (Wasps) – one of seven in the side who played against Canada in Vancouver in 1982 – comes in on the loose head; Sydwell, after a season in Mississippi with my grandma. She couldn't control me so I went to a training school. It's just like a prison, only for kids. No big difference."

The chairman also made the point that the selectors were delighted to have four divisional games against New Zealand in which to assess potential England players, four matches from which regional selectors and coaches could benefit too, as part of an overall effort to build a pyramid of excellence in British rugby.

The England team to play New Zealand will not be announced until after the last of those divisional games, involving the South and South West, Bristol, over four days before the internationals.

England team

- W Hare (Leicester)
- J Carleton (Orrell)
- P Dodge (Leicester)
- S Halliday (Bath)
- M Slemen (Liverpool)
- H Davies (Wasps)
- N Youngs (Leicester)
- P Rendall (Wasps)
- P Wheeler (Leicester, capt)
- G Pearce (Northampton)
- J Gadd (Gloucester)
- J Sydwell (Waterloo)
- S Bainbridge (Gosforth)
- P Winterbottom (Headington)
- J Scott (Cardiff)

Replacements: N Stringer (Wasps), J Palmer (Bath), I George (London Welsh), Stuart Redfern (Leicester), S Mills (Gloucester), N Jeavons (Moseley).

Wheeler: reason to smile

RFU concern at Orwin sending-off

The Rugby Football Union have expressed grave concern at the events which marred the Thorn EMI county championships game between Surrey and Gloucestershire on Saturday (David Hands writes). The RFU executive committee will be discussing the rough play which culminated in the disqualification of Orwin, the Gloucestershire lock, but there is obvious anger at the poor standard of self-discipline and the poor form of rugby in a game watched not only by the paying

customers but also by a television audience the following day.

"At one end of the scale we are doing a tremendous amount of work to reduce injuries among schoolboys," Ait Commodore Bob Wiegill, secretary of the RFU said. "At the other end of the scale the idea of these boys are not doing what we want them to do."

A lack of self-discipline on the field, given the times in which we live, may not be entirely surprising, but it comes as a relief to know that

Simon Barnes sees the Japanese run the ball and not boot it

The kind of game that brings balm and joy to Welshmen

Walking through the streets of Abertillery, a great wet cloud holding the town in a cold and clammy embrace, I was surrounded by the buzz of Welsh conversations in this corrugated land where the term "flat ground" and "rugby pitch" are synonymous. There was much talk of the Pontypool way. "And even when they had the extra man, they kicked. Kick, bloody kick – it is killing the game."

This is not so with the Japanese, who started their five-match tour of Wales at Abertillery on Saturday. The Japanese are doomed to play open rugby, forced to be crowd pleasers. When the Japanese play a non-Asian side, facing eight forwards who look like a small mountain range, it immediately becomes plain that a grinding forward battle is simply not on.

It is true that the Japanese are much better chaps than they were 20 or 30 years ago, caring more steel and less seaweed. But Shiggy Konno, the tour manager, said: "We are getting bigger all right – but so are you! Twenty years ago, 6ft 2in was a reasonable size for a prop. Now they are all 6ft 5in."

There is no way the Japanese are going to be able to rival that. This is something that asks all kinds of questions about rugby, and the way the Japanese seek to answer them is a vastly different structure to the Brits. Japan is short on rugby pitches as it is short on land of any kind in the cities, and the only way, the enthusiastic school or college player can continue to play the game at a decent level is, inevitably, through his company. If he joins a company like Nippon Steel, Toyota or Sumitomo whisky, the rugby fields are there.

Mr Konno would like to think that Japanese rugby was improving annually, but he is not sure that this is true. Closing the gap on the great rugby nations of the world is naturally the aim, but it will be a good while before this happens. Tactical acumen, technical skill and glue-fingered handling can overcome men might, but when the mightier men are also great ball-chuckers, tacticians and technicians, the result is inevitable.

Japan beat the Junior All Blacks in 1968, which shows they are no pushovers, but Wales beat them 62-14 in 1973, to make their recent record something of a curate's egg. But in the face of the Welsh giants they will continue to meet on their tour, they have no escape – they will just have to play scintillating, glorious open rugby. And that will bring balm to the souls of the Welshmen who are fed up with kick, bloody kick.



Shiggy Konno: hopes for three out of five

SQUASH RACKETS

Jahangir easily reaches final

Amkand (Reuters) – Jahangir Khan, aged 19, Pakistan's world champion, overcame Stuart Davenport, of New Zealand, 9-7, 9-2, 9-4, yesterday, to move within one match of retaining the title.

Jahangir, champion since he was 17 and unbeaten since April 1981, will meet fellow Pakistani, Qamar Zaman, in tomorrow's final. Zaman beat Hiday Jahan, the former Pakistan international, now 9-7, 9-2, 9-3, 9-2, 9-3, in the other semi-final.

Davenport, the No 6 seed, had no answer to the skills and pressure applied by Jahangir and after salvaging only six points in the first two games, was completely outclassed in the third.

The Scottish women's team are

VOLLEYBALL

West Coast after the icing on the cake

By Paul Harrison

While the players of MIM were attending the wedding of Kenny Barron, their setter and Scotland's captain, West Coast, a new name on the scene this season, were confirming the belief that they may be the沉闷的 chief rival in the Royal Bank League.

Made up of the merged TASS and Kilmarnock teams, West Coast, who have three internationals, McKenna, Thomas and Syme, beat Falkirk 3-1 (15-5, 15-3, 14-16, 15-12) on Saturday. Airdrie, who have a new coach in Bob Stokes, their national side, are another threat to MIM's supremacy: they beat Whithorn 3-0 and have not yet dropped a set.

The Scottish women's team are

Two fists against eight tentacles

By Srikantha Sen

Boxing Correspondent

For once in his 18-year career Frank Bruno, meets a 16-stone "weakling" who is not going to have said Eddie in his face. However else Floyd Parker Cummings might acquit himself tonight at the Albert Hall, the 33-year-old Chicagoan is not going to faint at the sight of Bruno's muscle. He has got a few pugs and lots of his own and is bringing them along together with a few ideas he picked up in Stateville (Illinois) maximum security prison, where he served 12 years of a 30-year sentence for his part in a robbery and murder.

Morgan, looking to a future in which England must come from the bottom of the championship pile, said: "We are asking Peter Wheeler to assist us in, not only leading the team on the field, but providing a stimulus off the field to get a better spirit going."

The chairman also made the point that the selectors were

delighted to have four divisional games against New Zealand in which to assess potential England players, four

matches from which regional

selectors and coaches could

benefit too, as part of an overall

effort to build a pyramid of

excellence in British rugby.

The England team to play

New Zealand will not be

announced until after the last of

those divisional games, involving

the South and South West,

Bristol, over four days before the

internationals.

As an amateur he floored George Foreman and beat the Golden Gloves champion and Ron Kyle. He turned professional in 1979 and became a boxer of note, notably defeating Tony Soprano and won the WBA European featherweight title in 1981. As a professional he has lost 12 of his 20 bouts, but has won 11, including the last two against Eddie Frazier and Joe Frazier.

He has lost his last four bouts, being knocked out by the hard-hitting Jeff Sims and losing on points to Tim Witherspoon.

So Bruno, doing what comes

naturally – sitting on him early

and thumping him – may not work

this time. Bruno's sparring partner, Leroy Caldwell, who has been coaching him in the ways of

American heavyweights for the last three weeks, has said before

he gets to work again, some date

in London, England.

It should be a good evening for

Mike Barrett and Mickey Dunn at

the Albert Hall for the big action

bout between Bruno and Eddie Frazier.

Barrett and Dunn will be

joined by Barry McGuigan,

the boxer who beat Eddie Frazier.

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Appointments

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Applications in writing giving details of education, experience, relevant qualifications and curriculum vitae, and the names of three referees should be addressed to: The Chairman, National Gallery of Zimbabwe, PO Box 8155, Causeway, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe no later than 22 October 1983. Preference will be given to Zimbabwean citizens.

The successful applicant would be required to take up the position on 1 December or as soon after this date as possible.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 *Coffee AM*.
 6.30 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Dix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning papers at 7.22 and 8.22; *Absent Between 7.15 and 7.30*; *Good Morning Britain* at 7.30; *Weather Report* at 8.25; and baby talk at 8.32.

TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain*, presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. A review of the morning papers at 6.30; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning papers at 7.22 and 8.22; *Absent Between 7.15 and 7.30*; *Good Morning Britain* at 7.30; *Weather Report* at 8.25; and baby talk at 8.32.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 *Thames News Headlines*, 9.30. For Schools: Crime and punishment, 10.04 Shopping in a supermarket and a covered street market, 10.21 Facts for Life: Premature babies, 10.43 The economics of North Sea oil, 11.06 Julie's first day at school, 11.25 The functions of ovaries and ovarians, 11.36 French conversation for first-year students.

12.00 *Portland Bill*, narrated by Norman Rossington, 12.10 *Scenes Like a Story*, Mark Wynter with the tale of The Cowherd and the Alphorn, 12.30 *The Sullivans*.

1.00 *New 1.30 Thematics* news 1.30 A Plus presented by Trevor Hyett. Three Merseybeat polos: Adrian Henri, Roger McGough and Brian Patten - read samples of their work 2.00 *Take the High Road*, drama serial set on a Scottish highland estate.

2.30 *A Kind of Living*, Episode one of the ten-part series based on a novel by Stan Barstow chronicling the life and loves of a Yorkshire miner, 2.45 *Staying Out Wild* (TV), 3.00 *Bluestone 32*. Another quiz of the general knowledge quiz for 15- to 18-year-olds.

4.00 *Portland Bill*, a repeat of the programme shown at noon, 4.15 *Dangerous Lives*, Episode two of "The Day of the Duke" (TV), 4.20 *Hold Tight*. The guests today are the Bell's Stars, Cradle of Vilnius and Geoff Capes, 4.45 *CBTV*.

5.15 *Emmerdale Farm*.

5.45 *News*, 6.00 *Thematics* news.

6.20 *Heidi*. There is a difference of opinion between Diana Rutter and Dr James Wilcox.

6.35 *Reporting London*, presented by Michael Barnett, 6.35 *Wigmore Investigates* the cost to Camden Council of keeping homeless families in Bed and Breakfast hotels. There is also an item on London fashion Week.

7.30 *Give Me a Cape*, Coronation Street, which is being chased by the balding Michael Aspel (TV).

8.00 *Entertainment Express*, Victoria's show presented by Mike Reid. Tonight the bill are Max Bygraves and Helen Gelman.

8.30 *Plumbers on the Ballot*, the first of a new series starring Leo McKern as the veteran barmen, stalwartly defending an artist accused of forgery. Also starring Emily Williams and Peter Bowles (see *Choices*).

9.00 *News*, 10.00 *Thematics* news.

10.30 *That You Jesus*: The first of three documentaries made by Frank Cottrell Boyce. Tonight follows a typical week in the religious life of Pastor Io Smith of the Pentecostal Church of the New Testament Assembly, in Leyton, east London, (see *Choices*).

11.30 *The Devil's Connection*. The father and son detective team are the intended victims of a vengeful ex-con. Starring Rock Hudson and Jack Scalia.

12.25 *Mighty Thoughts* from the Rev Dr Kenneth Greer.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 10520 kHz 220 kHz; Radio 2 10520 kHz 220 kHz; Radio 3 10520 kHz 220 kHz; Radio 4 10520 kHz 220 kHz; Radio 5 10520 kHz 220 kHz; VHF - 92.95-93.00 BBC Radio London 1458 kHz 220 kHz; VHF 94.9; Radio 6 10520 kHz 220 kHz; Service MF 648 kHz 743 kHz.

TV-am

Leo McKern as Rumpole of the Bailey (TV 9.00pm).

• Leo McKern is back as the conniving QC, *RUMPOLE OF THE BAILEY* (ITV 9.00pm), the prolific John Mortimer's comic creation that is tailor-made for Mr McKern's considerable acting talents. In tonight's opening story of the six-part series, Rumpole is defending a suspected art forger, Harold Britting, played with impish innocence by Emlyn Williams, before a newly-appointed judge who happens to be one of Rumpole's former colleagues in chambers. His Gutrie Featherstone, is played with his usual urban smoothness by Peter Bowles and it is a delight to see the contrast between the rough, sloopy but shrewd Rumpole and the supercilious, smart Featherstone, knowing full well that whatever indignities

suffered by Rumpole in the courtroom, he will always come out on top. Hilda Rumpole, 'she who must be obeyed' is given a larger part than in previous series, and she is beautifully grasped by Peggy Thorpe Bates who plays the domineering wife with unconcealed relish.

• Award-winning producer/director Frank Cottrell Boyce begins a trio of documentaries with the neatly-observed *YOU, JESUS* (ITV 10.30pm) which follows a week in the life of the Rev. Io Smith of the Church of the New Testament Assembly in Leyton, east London. As with his previous documentaries Mr Cottrell Boyce eschews a

commentary and lets the subjects talk for themselves. This style, so notably effective in his excellent *Victoria Park*, is not so successful with the Rev. Io Smith. A quiet-spoken black woman, quite obviously adored by her, mainly black, congregation who seem to look to her rather than God for solace amid poverty and unemployment. The documentary shows her in a variety of roles including that of observer at a baptism service in which those taking part receive a ducking for their faith. In between times the congregation sing lustily and cry out for salvation in such a delightful, uninhibited way that it wouldn't be difficult to believe that the Rev. Smith has the easiest job in the country.

BBC 2

9.00 *Daytimes on Two: Wolf*, presented by a personal story of Steve Wolf's The Merchant of Venice, 9.25 *Modern History: The Wall Street Crash*, 9.30 *Maths: Percentages*, 10.10 *Reading for seven - to nine-year olds*, 10.35 *A Staziolan rural community hit by drought*, 11.00 *Robin Crusoe* explains how he made bread when he was a castaway.

11.17 *The life of a Japanese farmer and his family*, 11.45 *Religious and cultural education*, 12.05 *Portland Bill*, narrated by Norman Rossington, 12.10 *Scenes Like a Story*, Mark Wynter with the tale of The Cowherd and the Alphorn, 12.30 *The Sullivans*.

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12.25 *Mighty Thoughts* from the Rev Dr Kenneth Greer.

CHANNEL 4

9.25 *Conservative Party '83*, live coverage of the first day's debates in Blackpool, 10.00 *Today* including 9.30, 10.30 *Newsround*, 10.30 *Prisoner of War*, 11.00 *7.30 World's News* 7.20 *Your Letters* 7.25, 10.25 *Sport*, 7.45 *Thought for the Day*.

5.30 *Catwoman*, Another edition of the fast moving word and numbers game. Challenging last week's winner is Peter Dean of London, director of his own *TV*.

5.45 *Daytime on Two: Wolf*, presented by Steve Davis. Round two and five more contestants compete in this test of sporting knowledge - the eventual winner receiving an all-expenses trip to Los Angeles for the 1984 Olympic Games.

6.00 *The Sports Quiz with Steve Davis*. Round two and five more contestants compete in this test of sporting knowledge - the eventual winner receiving an all-expenses trip to Los Angeles for the 1984 Olympic Games.

6.30 *Common Interest*, *Top Big, Too Rich, Too Powerful*. An analysis of the effect on Battaglia, a small Scottish town, of multi-national companies who change their policies. Once a boom town because of the easily accessible supplies of coal and shale oil, the town has recently experienced a massive number of plant closures, putting in nearly a quarter of the population being out of work (v).

7.00 *Channel Four News*.

7.25 *Comwest*. With his view of a matter of topical importance is Bill Morris, national secretary, passenger group, Transport and General Workers' Union.

8.00 *Brookside*. Roger Huntington returns to an empty house and prying neighbours while his estranged wife, Heather, is enjoying herself at her father's hotel in Belfast.

8.30 *4 What It's Worth*. Consumer affairs programme presented by David Stafford and Penny Junior. This week there are items on raid in Scotland; dead fish in Galloway; and hamburgers in London.

9.00 *Flame: Outcast of the Islands* (1981) starring Trevor Howard and Rita Richardson. Gripping adaptation of Joseph Conrad's novel about a young man seemingly hell-bent on self-destruction. Befriended by Captain Lingard, Peter Williams accepts a position in trust in an East Indies company. Caught stealing he is sacked but finds his way to an out-of-the-way trading post where he becomes infatuated with a native girl. Directed by Carol Reed.

10.00 *Loose Talk*. Impudent conversation plus music live from the Albany Theatre in Deptford, presented by Steve Taylor and guest presenter, journalist Sylwia Perera. The programme includes interviews with Neil Kinnock, Tracey Ullman and Pete Townsend.

11.15 *Closedown*.

Radio 4

6.00 *News Briefing*, 6.25 *Shipping*, 6.30 *Today including 9.30, 10.30 *Newsround**, 6.30 *Prisoner of War*, 7.00 *7.30 World's News* 7.20 *Your Letters* 7.25, 10.25 *Sport*, 7.45 *Thought for the Day*.

5.30 *Catwoman*, Another edition of the fast moving word and numbers game. Challenging last week's winner is Peter Dean of London, director of his own *TV*.

5.45 *Daytime on Two: Wolf*, presented by Steve Davis. Round two and five more contestants compete in this test of sporting knowledge - the eventual winner receiving an all-expenses trip to Los Angeles for the 1984 Olympic Games.

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7.00 *News: You and Yours*, 7.25 *7.30 World's News* (new series), 7.30 *Scenes Like a Story* (new series), 7.45 *Thought for the Day* by John Rossiter, 7.55 *Prisoner of War*, 8.00 *7.30 World's News* 8.20 *Your Letters* 8.25 *Sport*, 8.45 *Thought for the Day*.

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Parkinson lost Foreign post

Continued from page 1

Mrs Thatcher herself, who at first planned to reach Blackpool tomorrow, unexpectedly arrived at her hotel last night.

Her aides said that she felt she would be better able to read the party's mood by mingling with her supporters.

Mr Gummer told the agents meeting that the central office he inherited from Mr Parkinson was a "very happy ship, well organized and highly professional".

"I want to say clearly that I have no doubt on whose shoulders the praise for that should lie and that is my predecessor, Cecil Parkinson," he added.

The party owed much to Mr Parkinson, not only for his ability as chairman but for the enthusiasm which he communicated to party workers and to the membership as a whole.

Mr Gummer said that there was much to be done at the conference. "We are not going to be deflected from doing it by those who do not support this party, nor are members of it."

Referring to the publicity over the Parkinson affair and the investigation of right-wing infiltration Mr Gummer said that the Conservatives were used to a "fury" at the beginning of their conferences and referred to the "ancient British habit of trying to undermine success".

At the press conference Sir Russell said: "Some people, particularly some sections of the press, seem to think that because Mr Parkinson has fallen on hard times, and he has, that we should all denigrate what has happened and throw him over."

"It is not the way we do it in this party. I am sorry but it is not."

"That seems to me to be wholly clear and unambiguous and I support it utterly," Mr Gummer said. He added that the Prime Minister had also said it was a private matter and should remain so and that was why he had not commented on it.

Mr Gummer said that he had heard nothing to give credence to suggestions that there was a large number of people calling for the resignation of Mr Parkinson.

Pressed on detailed aspects of the affair Mr Gummer refused to comment any further, saying it was a private matter and remained so. "It is up to the people involved to make the statements which they wish to make. It is not for me to comment. It is their private

engagement."

Asked whether he would continue as overlord of trade and industry or resign, Mr Parkinson said: "Yes I will continue. I intend to continue in office."

He said that he had had hundreds of letters from people all over Britain including 70 from parliamentary colleagues urging him not to resign, and 26 letters which said he should resign.

Mr Parkinson refused to reply to questions about when he told Mrs Thatcher about his affairs.

"I have had a number of private conversations with her which remain private."

• Mr Parkinson is next week to make a ministerial visit next week to the United States and Japan.

Today's debates

Debates today will be headed by those on law and order, in which Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, will be speaking, and on rates, in which Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for the Environment, will reply to calls for legislation to change the existing rating system.

Other debates will be on taxation, in which Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, might comment on public expenditure, on homes and land, and on energy.

Mr John Scivier-Gummer, the new party chairman, will speak this morning.

decision to make that statement."

He acknowledged that the press appeared to be concerned with no other issue. "You have not been asking me about the election victory or about our programme. You have only been asking about one subject."

Repeatedly pressed he said: "I am not going to discuss the situation of Mr Parkinson, except to say he has been an excellent chairman of the party and that I am very pleased he is and will continue to be Secretary of State for Trade and Industry."

Mr Parkinson made it clear in an interview on BBC's Panorama programme last night that he would not resign, unless he "ceased to be an asset to the Government and became a liability" in which event, it would become a matter for the Prime Minister.

He added that he had not left the party chairmanship some weeks ago as a precaution against the publication of accounts of his liaison with Miss Sara Keays.

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Sir Ralph: Master of his craft on the world's stage



1934 - A wink and a hick from Sir Ralph in "Eden End" at the Duchess Theatre, London; and playing Falstaff in 1960



1926 - His first West End play, "Yellow Sands"; a cameo from his childhood; and his last play, "Inner Voices" taken in June

Genscher to meet Gromyko in Vienna

From Michael Binion
Bonn

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West Germany's Foreign Minister, is to meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart, in Vienna this weekend. The Austrian Government confirmed yesterday.

The talks will come immediately after a meeting this week of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Bulgaria and will almost certainly deal exclusively with the Nato missile deployment decision and the deadlock at the Geneva arms talks.

Mr Gromyko is likely to adopt a tough line on deployment and issue a warning similar to that sent over the weekend to Chancellor Helmut Kohl by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

Herr Honecker, speaker of a "new ice age", in relations between the two countries if deployment goes ahead, and urged Dr Kohl to do his best to influence the Geneva talks so that they would lead to a reduction in nuclear weapons in the East and West.

Mr Gromyko will certainly hint at the deep divisions opening in West Germany over the deployment decision.

Herr Genscher criticized the stand of the SPD, saying it was en route to a neutralist protest movement.

The deployment issue is overshadowing almost everything in German politics as the week of protest by the "peace" movement, due to begin on Saturday, draws near.

• ATHENS: Herr Genscher flew here yesterday from Washington and a meeting with Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, Ian Murray writes.

He had arrived for an EEC special political committee meeting and, as usual, his colleagues, he intended to take outstanding issues of East-West relations when he met Mr Gromyko.

Herr Genscher also called on his colleagues to exercise restraint in their dealings with the US when it came to introducing protective measures to defend the common agricultural policy.

Mr Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, also expressed concern at the way relations with the US were deteriorating, and asked for more careful Transatlantic negotiations on Commission proposals for agriculture.

Monetary growth on target

By Alan Smith

London

Monetary growth is

on target

and inflation is

under control

we happy

inflation is

stable

inflation is